CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28668—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th Feb.
B.L.	ROME	5588	1000	A. H. Daniel	27th „
†	SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.L.	KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th „
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st „
					Friday.
	ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th Feb.
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April,
5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd Feb.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,200	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOSTER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 12, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13; for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on 20th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on the 17th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 21st February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

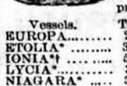
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.



THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	R. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "ANNIE BARROW," ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, are hereby requested TO PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Victoria Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible to any damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.
Bombay, 13th February, 1892.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

TRUNKS, BAGS, & PORTMANTEAUX.

REGULATION TROOPSHIP AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.
Iron-Frame Work, covered Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound in Leather.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 24 by 16 by 12	38 0	43 0
„ 28 by 17 by 12	43 0	48 0
„ 30 by 20 by 12	48 0	54 0
„ 33 by 22 by 12	53 0	60 0
„ 36 by 24 by 12	57 0	64 0

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
Same as above, complete with Tray.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 33 by 19 by 19	48 0	54 0
„ 36 by 20 by 20	52 0	58 0

NEW PATENT ROLLER CABIN TRUNKS.
Iron-Framed Work, Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound, with Oak Protectors.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 36 by 20 by 17	57 0	64 0
„ 27 by 14 by 11	42 0	47 0
„ 24 by 12 by 9	33 0	36 8

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
Strong Lever Locks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 24 by 12 by 8	14 0	16 0
„ 27 by 13 by 9	17 0	19 0
„ 40 by 12 by 9	24 0	27 0
„ *43 by 14 by 9	29 0	36 0

* Holds Helmet and Sword.

GLADSTONE BAGS—COLLAPSIBLE.
Superior Quality.
In Black or Brown Hide.

Sizes...	16"	18"	20"	22"	24"	26"	28"
Cash...Rs.	21 0	27 0	32 0	37 0	44 0	52 0	60 0
Credit. „	23 8	30 0	36 0	42 0	49 0	58 0	67 0

NEW GLADSTONE BAGS—EXPANDING.
These Bags are blocked—which prevents the contents being crushed.

Sizes	22"	24"	In Brown
Cash...Rs.	42 0	52 0	or
Credit „	47 0	58 0	Black Hide.

THE BEACONSFIELD BAG.
For Hunting Kit, &c.—Plain Hide.
Size 24" Cash, Rs. 54. Credit, Rs 60.

PATENT COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Imperial" No. 1, 28 inches	46 0	52 0
„ „ 38 „	70 0	78 0
"Cabin" No. 2, 36 „	50 0	56 0
"Visiting" No. 4, 22 „	21 0	23 8

STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.
First quality only kept.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 24 by 13 by 9	14 0	16 0
„ 27 by 15 by 10	16 0	18 0
„ 30 by 20 by 12	20 0	22 0

STEEL TRUNKS—WOOD BOUND.
Treacher's Specialty.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sizes 32 by 19 by 12	22 0	25 0
„ 39 by 19 by 13	28 0	32 0

CROCODILE STEEL "BRINDISI" TRUNKS.
For Steamers or Rail.

Length	24"	27"	30"	32"
Cash Rs.	13 0	16 0	19 0	22 0
Credit „	15 0	18 0	21 0	25 0

OVERLAND OR CABIN TRUNKS.
Treacher's Specialty.
Open in Centre with compartments for Boots and Slippers; also Separate Tray for Linen.

Sizes	22"	24"
Cash Rs.	35 0	39 0
Credit „	38 0	43 0

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS.
With all Latest Improvements.
Brown Waterproof Canvas.

Sizes	6"	7"	8"
Cash Rs.	6 0	7 0	8 0
Credit „	7 0	8 0	9 0

Plain Brown Hide.

Sizes	6"	7"	8"
Cash Rs.	10 0	11 0	12 0
Credit „	11 8	12 8	13 8

BRIEF BAGS.
In Black or Brown Hide.

Sizes	12"	14"	16"
Cash Rs.	13 0	16 0	18 8
Credit „	15 0	18 0	21 0

Also kept in Stock, a large Selection of
VALISE AND HOLDALL BAGS, GAME BAGS, SOILED LINEN BAGS, HAT OR BONNET BOXES, HELMET CASES, &c.

N. B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAT'S EYE

JEWELLERY.—This pretty Jewellery is most effective at night, and has all the appearance of the Hard Stone, mounted in SILVER, as Eardrops, Brooches, Necklaces.—Illustrated Catalogues forwarded with prices, which vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 70.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KEMP & Co.'s SPECIAL PREPARATIONS

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. *Dealers in* FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. *all Goods* SPECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. *connected* EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.
The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.
Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.
Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR. *with* EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE. *Medicine* KEMP'S PELLICULINE. *and Pharmacy.* KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.
MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH.
Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.
6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS. Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Unshrinkable Flannel. Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

1,001 BOTTLES SOLD IN ONE YEAR!!
BRAIN PANACEA.

One large Bottle of PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS cures and restores without fail all Morbid Conditions of the Nervous System, Deranged Mental Power, Enfeebled Physical Energy, Restless and Irritated Mind, Sleeplessness, Broken-down or Worn-out Health from Overwork, Worry, Exhaustion, and no matter whatever Cause. Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, free to any part of India, of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., and other Medicine Vendors. Descriptive Pamphlets Free. MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

SOLE LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....CHARLES CHARRINGTON.
BUSINESS MANAGER .....HERBERT FLEMMING.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY next, February 20th, at 9 p.m.

ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON SEASON.

First Appearance in Bombay of the Young English Tragedienne
JANET ACHURCH
and
CHARLES CHARRINGTON,
supported by
HERBERT FLEMMING
and
COMPLETE COMPANY,

Who have just terminated the most successful Season on record at the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta.

The Season being positively limited to Six Nights, there will be a Change of Programme each Evening.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20...." Forget Me Not."
MONDAY „ 22...." The Money Spinner."
TUESDAY „ 23..." Camille."
WEDNESDAY „ 24...." Special Shakespearian and Old English Comedy Programme.
THURSDAY „ 25...." A Doll's House " (Ibsen.)
FRIDAY „ 26...." Hedda Gabler " (Ibsen.)

Reserved Seats can now be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. for any Night of the Season.

FILLIS' CIRCUS MENAGERIE.

HIPPODROME AND WILD WILD WEST.

THIS MANMOUTH COMPANY will ARRIVE from Calcutta, by B. I. s. s. Sirdhana," on or about February 21, and give the OPENING PERFORMANCE on or about February 23, on the Maidan, opposite New Police Court, and of which due notice will be given to the public. Mr. FILLIS has great pleasure in assuring his patrons in Bombay (who supported him so generously on his last visit here) that he has considerably augmented his staff and steed during the last six months. In addition to the Company that played last season there are the following new arrivals from Europe, viz. The Charlton Troupe 4 in number; 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman. The Beoemont family; 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

Mlle. Cecilia Equestrienne.
Mlle. Scheroyade. The Lion Queen.
Mr. F. Stelling. The excelsior Jockey act rider.
Senor Romes Sebastian, Somersault act rider.
Mr. J. Humphrey, Lion Performer and Elephant trainer.

These artistes and other are exclusive of the Company that performed in Bombay with Mr. FILLIS last year also a Troupe of Cow Boys. Rough riders Africans and North American Indians who will take part in the grand portrayal of life on the Western Frontier of America headed by Lexas Jack the Champion Cow Boy of the Western States.

The Wild Wild West is a production of the same description with which Buffalo Bill made such an enormous success in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna quite recently.

☞Don't forget the advent of the Circus on or about February 21. All communications to be addressed :—

W. LUNARDI,
Business Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

THE MacIVER LINE s. s. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, February 2, 1892. Agents.

OCEANA WINES, (CLARETS.)

	Qts. Rs.	a.
Oceana St. Julien for Breakfast or Dinner	12	0
Do. Margaux, fine full bodied	21	0
Do. Hermitage, superior character	20	0
Hermitage, St. Hubert's, drier than above	21	0
Chasselas, St. Hubert's, pure white wine	21	0
Oceana Hock a fine generous wine.....	21	0

N. B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 per cent. from the 25th ultimo.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of

Fresh Beef (Prime Ox.)
Vegetables.
Soft Bread
Live Bullocks.
Live Sheep.
Fodder.

To Her Majesty's Ships at Bombay.

Persons wishing to tender, can obtain all particulars and forms, and conditions of contract, on application to the SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER of H. M. Ships at Bombay.

Sealed Tenders should be on board H. M. Ship "Sphinx" by noon on the 25th February 1892.

The above Contract will remain in force for one year from the 1st April next.

NO MORE DYSPEPSIA!
NO MORE CONSTIPATION!!
Long Life ensured by

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL,

The Unique Health and Liver Drops,
The great cure for diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, and Skin.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Notes on Madonal supplied free.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC!

AGUE	SQUIBB'S	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Instant relief is guaranteed	SPECIFIC
AGUE	For Ague, Chill, Influenza,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Malarious, Bilious, Remittent,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Intermittent and all other Epidemic	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Fevers.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Cold, Catarrh, and Headache,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Keep a bottle of it by you at home	SPECIFIC
AGUE	or travelling.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Positively eradicates and Neutralises	SPECIFIC
AGUE	poison from the system, quick,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	sure, and complete.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It made me a different man."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It has been recommended in the	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Regiment."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"A wonderful Remedy."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"Its effects are magic."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Pills or fluid, Re. 1-0.	SPECIFIC

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONCENTRATED
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY, AT 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Organ Solo.....Mardi in D .....Farmer. Mr. MANT.
2. Song .....The Auld House .....Lady Nairne. Mr. ANDERSON CLARK.
3. Song.....The Year that's Awa....Old Scottish. Mrs. A. C. WALKER.
4. Violin Solo .....Jessie's Dream .....Carl Volti. Mr. FREYVOGEL.
5. Song .....My Love is come.....Marzials. Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
6. Duet.....Boito's Mefistofele..... Mrs. A. C. WALKER and Mrs. MACBETH.

INTERVAL.

GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPES.

MARCHES.
The Campbells are Coming.
MacKenzie's Farewell to Sutherland.
Highland Laddie.

STRATHSPEYS.
Miss Drummond of Perth,
Tullochgorum.
REEL.
Reel of Tulloch.
Mr. A. F. FERGUSON.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo.....Offertoire in F.....Scotson Clark. Mr. MANT.
2. Song.....Braw Braw Lads .....Old Scottish. Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Song.....La Serenata ..... Braga Mrs. A. C. WALKER. (Violin Obligato, Mr. Freyvogel.)
4. Song.....Bonnie Doon .....Old Scottish. Mr. ANDERSON CLARK.
5. Violin Solo..March of the Cameron Men..Carl Volti. Mr. FREYVOGEL.
6. Duet.....Leezie Lindsay.....Old Scottish. Mrs. MACBETH and Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
7. Quartette .....Auld Lang Syne..... Burns. Mrs. A. C. WALKER, Mrs. MACBETH. Mr. ANDERSON CLARK, and Mr. BASIL SCOTT.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

AT THE SECRETARIAT.

Open DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SUNSET.
A MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE EVERY AFTERNOON.
ADMISSION, 8 ANNAS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
TO-NIGHT,
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will give only one more Performance
of their much admired and popular Parsee Social Drama,
Gamroni Gori (i. e.) the village beauty,
By Mr. BAHMANJEE N. KABRAJEE,
"GAMRENI GORI" an English Actress in Parsee garb.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

OUR POPULAR NIGHT.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.

An excellent Brass Band plays from 5 to 7 and from 8-30 to 11 p.m.

NUGENT & CO., Proprietors.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and Prize Distribution will be held at Mahim on SATURDAY, March 5th at 4-30 p.m. The Hon. Sir RAYMOND WEST has kindly consented to preside.

NOTICE is hereby given that BOMONJEE HORMUSJEE GENERALNA, the son and sole executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Hormusjee Cowasjee Generalna deceased has contracted to sell:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the dwelling house or range of buildings standing thereon situate in Bazaar Gate street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 427 square yards and two ninths of another square yard or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Cowasjee Dorabjee Juna on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia and now belonging to Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Pavri on or towards the West by the Bazar Gate street aforesaid and on or toward the East by the property of Motlabai, widow of Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax old No. 95 and New No. 813 and old survey No. 95 to 101 and New Survey No. 9265 and A-9280 and under Quit and Ground Rent old No. 708-703 and New No. 5912 and old Survey No. 95-96-97-98-99-100 and 101 and New Survey No. 1-9265 and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 2095 and 2096 and street No. 45 to 55 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

All persons having any claims thereon by way of Mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims. Dated the 16th day of February.

TYABJEE DAYABHAI.
Purchaser's Attornies.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

	Per Box of	Rs.	a.
LA CAROLINA, Londres Espl.....	100	25	0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina	„	26	0
Do. Londres	„	26	0
Do. Princesas	„	26	0
Do. Reg. Espl.....	50	20	0
*AGUILA D'ORO, Victorias.....	100	28	0
* Do. Londres Eleg.....	„	30	0
BELINDA, Reina Victoria	„	40	0
CUBA INDUSTRIAL, Bouquets	25	10	0

* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

SPOTTED CABANAS.—Rs. 11 per 100.
VERY CHOICE.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TRABUCOS.....	„ 3 12	Per 100.
COQUETAS.....	„ 3 8	„

TRICHINOPOLIES.

Fresh Stocks just opened out of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange my Catalogue Prices of all Europe goods are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 15th February 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 3-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SILK VEILS and SILK SHADES, in the loveliest Tints, for Table, Wall, and Hanging Lamps.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double barrels; Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and Servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

JUST UNPACKED.—Matterson's Irish Sausages, per tin As. 10 only. Anglo Swiss Milk, Milk Maid Brand, per tin As. 6½. Fresh Oilman Stores received every Fortnight.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

WANTED, by largest French Firm of Druggists, Herbalists and Manufacturing Chemists active and respectable AGENT for BOMBAY. Must be well known. State European references. Apply with particulars to G. C., care of this Paper.

WANTED, Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000 on Good Security and Interest. "290," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a Second-hand double barrelled RIFLE, Breech or Muzzle Loader. Specially made to Fire Farsyth's Shells. Apply to C. DAVIES, Basim, Berar.

WANTED, a first-class FOREMAN and MILLER for the Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co. One experienced in Carter's System of Milling would be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms, to RAJENDRANATH MOOKERJEE, Pathuraghatta, Calcutta.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MATHERAN, GARBUTT HALL, TO BE LET, for this Season. Apply S. D. DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, small FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for 6 or 9 months from 1st April. Two BEDROOMS sufficient. Reply to No. "64," care of this Paper.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 30. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all atest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR HIRE, TURN-OUTS.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Coleclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250. If sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A MALE ELEPHANT, aged 36 years old. Apply to ADMINISTRATOR, Porbandar State.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been reaowed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
(including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1892, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd January, 1892.

NOTICE.
BALUCHISTAN
"SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1892"

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1892, and three days following.

RAI BAHADAR HITTU RAM, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Secretary.
Sibi, 20th January, 1892.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited, of Shanghai, are prepared to effect Marine Insurances at Current Rates.

E. SPINNER & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1892.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1892, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1891.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10TH to the 17TH February 1892, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 24th February next, offers for the purchase of any quantity out of 18 lots of old material, consisting of telegraph and fencing wire, fish plates, bolts and nuts, wheels, wrot iron, and steel tyres, wrot and cast miscellaneous scrap iron, &c., aggregating about 891 tons, now lying in the Store Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, also, 12 tons old cast steel files at Storekeeper's Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts, weighed over and delivered on the spot must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, February 15, 1892.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 12 Noon, 22nd February 1892, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1892, up to the 31st March, 1893. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, obtainable at this office daily between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of two Rupees for each Set.

IV.—These lists or schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a statement, that the tenderers have inspected the authorised patterns of each article they tender for columns 25 to 27 to be filled in by Tenderers.

V.—Tenders should be accompanied by a Receipt deposit of Rupees 500 as earnest money, from the nearest Treasury Officer at the rate of five per cent. on the stores tendered which Receipt for deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders.

VI.—Tenders not complying with conditions will be rejected.

VII.—The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted, and no reason will be given for rejecting any tender.

VIII.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved.

IX.—Tenders will be opened at this office at one o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 22nd February 1892. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

X.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

XI.—On failure of the contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government, at his own discretion.

XII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

XIII.—The stores will be ordered as required during the years.

A. FOLEY, Lieut., A.C.,
for Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Mhow, 8th February, 1892.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY .....at Rs.	27	8
FINE OLD SHERRY .....at „	27	0
FINE OLD PORT.....at „	32	0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT ...at „	43	0

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FELIX CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS. WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionary, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies

GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of oxing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, G in Diamond.

GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS.....	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE.....	10,000 tons.
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD....	5,000 tons.
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 tons.
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 tons.
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS.	9,000 tons.
BARROW DOCKS.....	7,000 tons, &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineers' testimonials and prices can be obtained from
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 965xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	90
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	1500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	--	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	680xd.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	835
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	46)
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	76)
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	580xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Imperial(Cotton)	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	735
Khandesh	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khatao Makunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180x1
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	950
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,125
Mahaboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,405
Morarji Gocouldas	5,000	250	250	8	115
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Madura Mills	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105 pa
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	4	1,450
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	4	1,025
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	3½	500
Southern Maharatta	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	12½	282½
Star of India	1,300	250	250	7	215
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Victoria Mills	[900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Western India	350	1,000	1,000	25	370x1
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	700
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£ 18	--	do.	46)
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 x1
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	10	125
Colaba	500	200	200	16	115
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	35)
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250	--	Rs. 20	175x1
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	520
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	450xd
Khangaum	750	400	all	32½	131½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	465
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	267½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	20	370
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
Landing	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	800
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	2800	2,500	1,000	75	925
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,700x
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62½	67½	950
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10)
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	472½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	100
Telephone Co.	9,200	2	2	5-8	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-2	
China Leaf Gold old	"	23-13	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold new	"	23-6	"
Do. do.	"	23-15	"
Australia do.	"	23-9	"
Bombay do.	"	15-3	"
English Sovereigns	"	15-3	"
Do. Dragons	"	106-9	
Bar Silver 17 Bettonness	"	105-11	
Do. 17½ do.	"	227	Nominal.
Carolas Dollars	"	223	"
Mexican do.	"	225	"
Peso-France	"		

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Bombay Arts Exhibition, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th :—Naderi (s), from Jedda. Yesterday :—Umballa (s), from Rangoon ; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. M. S. Lapwing, and I. M. S. Canning, for Karachi ; Eleanor (s), Moulmein ; and Kangra (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naderi entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Rajpootana and the s. s. Kentigern yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imaum entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a. m., on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

THE TRANSITORY WORLD AND THE SUPERIOR WORLD.—Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner is announced to give a lecture on "The Transitory World and the Superior World," in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock.

HAJI ISSAAK TYEB'S MADRASAH'S PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual prize-distribution, in connection with these schools, takes place in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, this afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. H. H. Maharao Shri Khengarjee, G.C.I.E., Savai Bahadur, of Kutch, has kindly consented to preside.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Munoherjee Burjorjee, a dealer in sandal-wood, at Kalbadevie Road, reported to the police that during the night of the 14th instant, his shop was broken into, and Rs. 160, in currency notes and cash, and one gold ring, valued at Rs. 20, were stolen from a cupboard, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. John Setterfield, a conductor in the Government Dockyard, residing at Lower Colaba, has made a report to the police, that during Saturday and Monday last, six notes for Rs. 20 each and six for Rs. 10 each were stolen from a cash-box, which was kept in a large locked wooden-box. The complainant's suspicion rests upon a servant, who has left his services.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PARSEE YOUTH.—A Parsee, named Nusserwanjee Maneckjee, living at Kumbhatta Lane, has reported to the police that his nephew Burjorjee Jeewanjee, aged 20 years, left home on Monday morning, and has since been missing. The uncle has received a letter from his nephew by post, in which he stated that he intended to commit suicide by drowning himself as he was involved in debt.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ganesham Kakalia, a Hindu of questionable character, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 12th instant, stolen silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 10, from the house of Sucoaram Sumbhoo. The accused being an habitual thief and having been sent to jail several times before, the Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at the Bombay Art Society Exhibition, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Paul Jones	C. Coote.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	Die Botschafter	H. Klein
National Fantasia	Scotland Pride	C. Godfrey.
Intermezzo	Moonlight	Bozzetti.
Polka	Chappies	F. Fare.
Galop	Birds' Beak	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music will be played from 5 to 7 and from 8-30 to 11 p.m., at the rink :—

March	Hunting Call	Faust.
Valse	Faire Voices	Crowe.
Polka	Excursion	Coote.
Valse	Sommer Regen	K. V. Killer.
Schottishe	Happy Hearts	H. Round.
Valse	Distant Shore	D'Albert.
Polka	Yes or No	Linter.
Valse	Twilight Shadows	E. Smith.
Mazurka	Sea Breeze	T. H. Wright.
Galop	Midnight	Harris.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN ROSS AT THE GAIETY.—For the last time in Bombay, Captain Ross gave an exhibition at the Gaiety Theatre, on Monday night, which was very fairly attended. The performance consisted of a musical comic sketch, feats of strength in which Arthur Cameron of H. M. S. Sphinx proved to be a very formidable opponent for the champion. The boxing contest for a handsome solid silver watch proved rather a tame affair as none of the soldiers would meet Cameron, who is the recognised champion of India. Capt. Ross and Cameron gave a splendid exhibition of the manly art. There was also much amusement created by a stalwart Persian stepping on the stage to lift the heavy weights. This man appeared to be a very powerful man, but utterly failed to do anything with the weights. It is expected that a wrestling match between him and Capt. Ross will be shortly arranged.

CHARITY BY H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF BHOWNUGGER.—A correspondent writes :—"We are informed that the trustees to the estate of the late Mr. Govindjee Toolseedas have, on a representation made to his Highness the Maharaja, secured at a nominal value a large portion of land at Rajula (a town under the State) for building a dharamsala thereon, for travellers and poor people of the place. As until now a great want of a building like that had been felt, the people of the place requested the said trustees to build a place for travelling persons, residing in the town. The trustees Messrs. Mooljee Giga and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina very kindly undertook to provide a building, and made an application to his Highness the Maharaja through his Dewan, and, as stated above, the Maharaja graciously gave a large piece of vacant land at a nominal value. The building, when completed, will prove a great blessing to the poor persons, residing in the town, and to the travellers visiting the town on business or pleasure.

"GAMRENI GORI," OR THE VILLAGE BEAUTY.—As will be seen from an advertisement on another page the Alfred Dramatic Company will perform to-night the popular drama, entitled the *Gamreni Gori*, or the Village Beauty. The author of this exceedingly interesting drama is the well-known Parsee writer, Mr. Bomanjee Nowrojee Kabrajee, and Mr. Bomanjee seems to have taken special pains to make the language of the drama as beautiful and simple as possible. This drama has had the longest run of any native play, and every time it has been performed it has attracted a bumper house, and the popularity it has hitherto attained is well-merited. The drama is interesting as well as instructive, and the actors sustain their parts most creditably. The European lady, who takes the part of *Gamreni Gori* (village girl) speaks Gujerati with such grace and correctness that she quite astonishes the audience. The drama is so well known that it needs no introduction ; suffice it to say that when the company visited Poona, Hyderabad, Ahmednugger, and other places they met with a hearty response, and the drama elicited great admiration from the English as well as the vernacular press and the people. It is expected that as to-night is the last performance of this excellent drama there will be a bumper house.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Edenbridge in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE wing of the Palace of the d'Arenbergs, in Brussels, known as the Pavillon d'Egmont, which has just been destroyed by fire, was built in 1548 by the Princess de Gavre and completed by her son, whose statue adorns the square. A prince of Arenberg rebuilt and enlarged it in 1753, he having married a descendent of the Count of Egmont. Within its walls some celebrated guests have lodged, among others Queen Christine of Sweden, Louis XV., the Marquis de Prie, Count Harrach (Court Chamberlain of Prince Charles of Lorraine), and Marshal Gerard. M. Camille Lemonnier, in his "Belgium," thus briefly describes the building : "This great melancholy dwelling, over which hangs the tragic remembrance of d'Egmont, is lost in the half-silence of a square, where amidst the stony life of a crowd of statues representing the ancient local industries, the group is erected of Lamoral d'Egmont and de Hornes."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

BUYING UP A SON-IN-LAW'S DEBTS.

JEWRAJ COREJEE VS. BAI JAVERBAI, WIDOW.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff prayed that the account between him and the defendant, the widow of Thucker Petamber Narronjee, may be made up with interest, and that the defendant may be ordered to pay to him the monies mentioned in his account. That the plaintiff may be declared as equitable mortgagee of the premises mentioned and as pledgee of the defendant's ornaments, and that the defendant may be restrained from dealing with them in any way. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Anderson and Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messr. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claims arose under rather peculiar circumstances. In April 1890, the defendant requested the plaintiff to assist her in buying up decrees obtained, and claims made by several creditors against Jumnadas Vussonjee Purshotum, her son-in-law, who was said to have executed many blank pieces of paper, which were afterwards filled up as promissory notes, little or no consideration being actually paid for them. The defendant promised to put the plaintiff in funds as the decrees and claims were bought up, and promised to repay the plaintiff all monies expended by him with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The plaintiff agreed to assist the defendant, as she requested him on her assurances of repayment. He bought up several decrees and claims against Jamnadas Vussonjee Purshotum, and spent large sums in so doing. On the 5th June 1890, on an adjustment of accounts a sum of Rs. 10,782 12-0, exclusive of interest, was found due to plaintiff in respect of which he received Rs. 1,400 in cash only, and held ornaments worth about Rs. 7,000 as security. He declined to advance any further sum to buy up decrees and claims until he was put in sufficient funds or had good security furnished for all monies expended by him. Upon the faith of the defendant's assurances the plaintiff had expended a sum of Rs. 22,770-13-0, exclusive of interest, and had been paid only Rs. 1,400. As the defendant had not carried out the arrangement to borrow money on mortgage from a third person the original arrangement, by which the plaintiff was to be mortgagee of the house and stable, remained in force, and he submitted that he was now the equitable mortgagee of the premises.

The defendant's case was that, in April 1890, the plaintiff suggested to her to buy up decrees passed against her son-in-law, which, he said, could be bought up for a small sums ; and thus they could prevent the whole of her son-in-law's property from being divided between his creditors. The defendant agreed to the suggestion, provided the decrees could be obtained at low prices, and consented to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000. She paid the plaintiff Rs. 1,400 for the purpose. She denied ever giving him authority to buy up as many decrees as he might choose, or any promissory notes passed by her son-in-law. The adjusted account was denied, it being only a pencil memorandum written by the defendant's mehta at the dictation of the plaintiff, which included payments made by the plaintiff on his own account. These payments were, however, included in his claim in this suit. On the 5th June 1890, the defendant, in pursuance of the arrangement made with plaintiff, handed to him certain ornaments of the value of Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 ; and a promissory note for Rs.5,000 was at the same time signed by her in plaintiff's favour, it being part of the arrangement that the promissory note and the ornaments should be held by the plaintiff as security until the sums expended by him in purchasing the decrees had been repaid to him. She now submitted that the plaintiff should be ordered to return to her her ornaments, and to hand over to her the promissory note for Rs. 5,000 on her paying him the sum of Rs. 4,994-12, which was the only amount due to him.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the chief issue was as to the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant, but the evidence in regard to it was conflicting on both sides. On a full consideration of the evidence, his lordship thought that the defendant's case was true. The plaintiff sued only to recover the monies paid by him for decrees for Rs. 7,000 to 8,000. His story as to the payments he made was improbable ; and it was also improbable that the defendant would consent to incur liability for Rs. 25,000. If certain items claimed by the plaintiff, and which his lordship disallowed, were scratched out of the account, the result would be to corroborate defendant's story. I was also improbable that the plaintiff would spend Rs. 6,000 when he had received only Rs. 1,400 cash and the ornaments he held as security. Referring to the account put in by the plaintiff, his lordship indicated the item's which were justly due by the defendant and those which his lordship disallowed, and for which the defendant was not liable. His lordship thought as to one of the items of claim that the plaintiff and Jumnadas, the defendant's son-in-law, probably combined to swindle the defendant. The result was that the defendant was found liable to the plaintiff for Rs. 5,269. The plaintiff was entitled to the amounts or the decrees he paid for, and to the documents relating to the defendant's house. If the money was not paid by defendant within a month, the ornaments deposited with the plaintiff were to be sold by the Commissioner of the Court, and the proceeds to be applied in satisfaction of the decree. After making calculations and certain deductions, his Lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4, 501 6 2 with interest at 6 per cent. from judgment to be paid within one month, when all the ornaments in Court were to be returned to the defendant. If not paid, then the ornaments were to be sold by the Commissioner, and the proceeds applied towards satisfaction of the decree. Each party to bear his and her own costs.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1892.

17. Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company's meeting.
18. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
"Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
20. Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
New East India Press Company's meeting.
22. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
23. Tuesday—Meeting of University Senate.
Execution, County Jail.
Legislative Council meeting.
24. Wednesday—Half Yearly General Meeting Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
25. Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
26. Friday—Byculla Club Ball.
27. Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's meeting.
29. Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.

MARCH.

1. Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
3. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
4. Friday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
5. Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
7. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
8. Tuesday—Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
10. Thursday—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Concert, Town Hall.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
11. Friday—Prize Distribution Alexandra Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
12. Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
17. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Saturday—Annual entertainment Bombay Swimming Club.
19 Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
30. Wednesday—Expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.
31. Thursday—Expected opening of Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 6th February, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,04,000	1,83,000	4,000	2,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	225	397	9	631
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,74,000	7,18,000	17,000	11,09,000
Total for 5 weeks.	4,78,000	9,01,000	21,000	14,00,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,554	1,80,395	4,819	2,76,768
Per mile of Ry do.	199	391	10	600
Total to corresponding date do.	4,80,130	9,91,500	25,938	14,97,563
Increase for the week			Rs.	14,232
Decrease to date			"	97,568

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME.—AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE—THOUSANDS IN USE ! A Pair of Plain or Ribbed shaped Socks, made without seam or joint in 35 minutes, Stockings 50 minutes, superior to hand work—NEW COMPOUND KNITTER makes Cotton, Merino, Silk, or Wool goods for Adult, Youth, or Child, thus doing the work of two machines. Can be learnt from Instruction Book. Specially suitable for Export. Numerous Testimonials. Illustration and Price List Free.
HEAD OFFICE :—67, Southwark Street, LONDON.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

THE Government of India has issued the following resolution on the reports for 1890-91 :—

The statistics of education in British India during the year 1889-90 were published in Home Department resolution, dated the 11th February, 1891. As intimated in Home Department resolution, dated 11th February, 1889, the state and progress of education in India will be reviewed at length every fifth year. This was last done for the year 1886-87, and in publishing for general information the educational statistics for the year 1890-91 the Governor-General in Council desires merely to call attention to their most prominent features reserving detailed criticism for the next quinquennial review which will be issued after the receipt of the figures for the current year ending 31st March, 1892.

The total number of public and private institutions to which the educational report relates rose from 134,710 in 1889-90 to 138,054 in 1890-91, but the increase was entirely confined to the former class of institutions, which increased from 94,163 to 99,775, while the latter decreased from 40,547 to 38,279. There was an increase in the number of public institutions for boys from 89,318 to 94,690, but a decrease in the number of private institutions from 39,465 to 36,967. Both classes of institutions for girls increased, the former from 4,845 to 5,085, and the latter from 1,082 to 1,312. There were in all 3,368,930 boys at school and college during the year, as compared with 3,331,933 boys in 1889-90. The number of girls at school and college was in 1890-91 313,777 and in 1889-90, 294,457.

The percentage of scholars on the total population of the school-going age was 10·7 as compared with 11·4 in 1889-90. The percentage of male and female scholars on the male and female population of school-going age was respectively 19·3 and 1·8, as compared with 20·7 and 1·9 in the previous year. The decrease is, however, nominal ; as the percentages for the year under review have in the case of most provinces been calculated on the increased figures of population as ascertained in the census of 1891. There were 3,682,707 pupils under instruction in the educational institutions of all classes at the close of the official year 1890-91, as compared with 3,626,390 at the close of 1889-90. The number attending public institutions increased from 3,091,504 in 1889-90 to 3,199,212 in 1890-91, while the number attending private institutions fell from 534,886 in the previous year to 483,495 in the year under report. From the statement which shows the average monthly attendance at the several classes of public institutions during the year, it will be seen that there was an increase in the monthly average number of pupils present at these institutions from 2,913,077 in 1889-90 to 3,022,308 in 1890-91. Statistics showing the average attendance at private institutions are not available. On the 31st March, 1891, there were 12,165 scholars on the rolls of the arts colleges, as compared with 11,219 on the corresponding date in 1890. The number on the rolls of the colleges or departments of colleges in professional training also increased from 3,049 at the end of the previous year to 3,424 at the end of 1890-91. There was a slight falling off in the number of pupils at secondary schools (468,536), as compared with the previous year (469,153) ; but there was a substantial increase (106,992) in the number on the rolls of primary schools, which rose from 2,587,694 at the close of 1889-90 to 2,694,686 at the close of 1890-91. The number of pupils in training schools (5,022), which had showed an increase of 49 at the end of 1889-90, as compared with the number at the end of 1888-89, decreased by 36 in the year under notice ; but the number attending other special schools (15,451) was somewhat higher than at the close of 1889-90 (15,403).

The number of scholars on the 31st March, 1891, studying English was 353,515 as compared with 352,356 on the 31st March, 1890. In secondary schools there were 284,572 pupils learning English and in primary schools 44,611, as compared with 287,122 and 43,910, respectively at the close of 1889-90. The total number of scholars studying a classical language was 508,430 in 1890-91, against 526,551 in 1889-90 ; the numbers studying a vernacular in those years were respectively 3,338,019 and 3,226, 537. There was a considerable decrease in the number of students at private institutions who were studying a classical language as well as of those who were studying a vernacular ; but at public institutions numbers were larger than in the previous year, the increase (123,306) in the number learning a vernacular being very marked.

The caste and religion of the pupils and the proportion of each class to the total number during the past two years may be thus compared :—

Race and Religion.		1889-90.
Hindus	2,453,448	67·80 per cent.
Mahomedans	851,498	23·56 "
Europeans and Eurasians	25,082	·69 "
Native Christians	81,780	2·25 "
Miscellaneous races or religions	206 397	5·69 "
Total	3,626,205	100·00 per cent.
Race and Religion.		1890-91.
Hindus	2,512,916	69·24 per cent.
Mohomedans	846,389	22·71 "
Europeans and Eurasians	25 568	·69 "
Native Christians	86'314	2·34 "
Miscellaneous races or religions	221,520	6·02 "
Total	3,632,707	100·00 per cent

The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on education rose from Rs. 2,76,53,697 in 1889-90 to Rs. 2,83,81,963 in the year under review. The direct expenditure, which was Rs. 221,83,373, in the preceding year, increased to Rs. 2,28,94,192. This increase was mainly due to increased expenditure on secondary and primary education, the amounts spent under these heads in 1890-91 having been Rs. 94,02,372 and Rs. 91,43,637 respectively, as compared with Rs. 92,89,874 and Rs. 86,76,796 in 1889-90. Of the total amount directly expended on education, Rs. 19,56,886 were spent on arts colleges for males and Rs. 4,724 on arts colleges for female students, as compared with Rs. 19,02,361 and Rs. 11,164 the previous year. The cost of training-schools was Rs. 5,94,506 in 1889-90, and Rs. 6,28,776 in 1890-91. The cost of maintaining other special schools in those years was Rs. 9,53,911 and Rs. 9,72,634 respectively. The indirect expenditure on education, which covers the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings, and miscellaneous items and which in 1889-90 was Rs. 54,78,319, reached Rs. 59,87,771 in 1890-91. The largest increase occurred under the heads "Buildings" and "Inspection."

Of the total expenditure on education during 1890-91 Rs. 81,61,391 were paid from Provincial revenues, Rs. 50,50,315 from local Funds, Rs. 13,36,350 from municipal funds, and Rs. 83,55,644 from fees, the balance being met from miscellaneous sources, such as subscriptions, endowments, etc. The following statement gives the sums paid from each of these sources, and the proportion of each sum to the total cost of education in 1890-91 :—

	Rs.	1890-91.
Provincial Revenues	81,61,391	28·26 per cent
Local Funds	50.50,315	17·48 "
Municipal Funds	13,36,350	4·63 "
Fees	83, 55,644	28·93 "
Miscellaneous	59,78,353	20·70 "
Total	2,88,81,953	100·00 per cent.

The summary of the statistics relating to education in 1890-91 given above shows that the results have been generally satisfactory, but the Governor-General in Council desires again to call attention to the small proportion of the expenditure contributed from municipal funds, and he is constrained to record his opinion, derived from a perusal of the various municipal and local fund reports, that the support given by these bodies to primary education is in many cases altogether inadequate. The expenditure on education met from miscellaneous sources show an increase over the figures of 1889-90, but its proportion to the total cost during the year is somewhat lower the preceding year.

* Exclusive of 185 pupils of the St. Xavier's College in

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany harmonium in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, in gilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of fancy goods, toys, saddlery, &c., at Church Gate Street, Fort, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, several consignments of fancy goods, consisting of Bohemian glassware, toys, dolls, accordions, concertinas, saddlery, cutlery, shawls, stockings, socks, whips, sticks, and many other sundry articles.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
100 casks, each 400 lbs., Wallsend Cement and Co.'s best cement.
100 „ „ 400 lbs. Union Co.'s best cement.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and risk of Mirza Aziz Beg, and eleven packages containing glass and crockeryware stationary, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful chesnut arab horse, 14-2½, goes in saddle and harness
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong built palanquin office shigram.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian and Country Bred horses at Mr. Oomer Jamal's Stable, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the aforementioned place.
About 17 horses and ponies, full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Dina Lodge," Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Manasseh, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square planoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass bedsteads with patent spring and horse hair mattress, English-made handsome cabinets, English Lady's writing table, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice Scott and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view Four days before the day of sale.
The late Dr. Gray's very valuable bungalow at Parli Hill, Bandora, will be sold by Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises. For plan and particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, next to the Bank of Bombay, the surplus office furniture of Messrs. Tod, Durant and Co., consisting of office writing tables, chairs, weighing scales, pigeon hole cupboard, iron safes, clocks, railings, &c.
The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 16, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 234 of 1890.
Ewart, Latham and Co.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Shewshanker Gopalljee.....Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December, 1891, and on the 12th day of February, 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs abovenamed, sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., (if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract) the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate and being in D Ward at Chicalwadi, on the south side of the Foras Road, otherwise called the Grant Road, and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,517 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 438, new No. 13346, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7011, and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by the Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the South by the land of Mucoond Gujar Shett, and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.
The purchaser shall have the option of buying at the same price at which it was sold by the defendant a piece of ground, admeasuring about 400 square yards, which formerly formed part of the property now offered for sale, and which the defendant had previously sold to one Hirajee Tarajee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable Landed Property on the Parel Tank Road at Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Sha Tejpal Coresey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Yeshwantrao Bhaskerjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 31st day of December, 1889, and in the Indenture of further charge dated the 16th day of March, 1891, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of ground, with the messuage or bungalow, chawls, outhouses, well and plantations, hereditaments and premises erected, built, and standing thereon, situate at Parel on the eastern side of and fronting on the eastern side of the said Parel Tank Road in Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Government Toka under old Nos. 103, 127, 127, 129, new No. 14219-A, 14303, 13, 14303-A, and new survey No. 2-A-2475, 4-2477, 2-2474 1-A-2474, and for sanad land old No. 39, new 14492, and new Survey No. 1-2473, admeasuring 5056 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Antone, on the west by the Parel Tank Road, on the north by a public passage, on the south by the property of Narayen Mahadnoba, and which said bungalow, chawls, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under street No. 1189, ward No. 2481, street No. 1181, ward No. 2487, street No. 1182, ward No. 2183, and the said piece or parcels of land or ground formerly were and are now occupied by the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, the valuable and handsome French-polished dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-room furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate, full size mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston & Co., with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square planoforte by Schiedmayer, rich table ornaments, handsome lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of P. G. ASHDOWN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 15, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
23 bales Turkey red twist.
38 „ grey shirtings.
1 case khakee dress brocade.
4 cases white calico,
5 „ colored prints.
5 „ G dhooties.
On account, and at the risk, of yarn dealer, Luckmidas Narotumdas—

66				
ESC	9 16—8	bales	grey yarn,	40s mule, Eagle ticket.
„	61 67—7	„	do	„ „
67	1 8—8	„	do	32s water „
„	34 40—7	„	do	„ „
68	73 77—5	„	do	double bl yarn, 63s Elephant and pcrambulator ticket.
„	93 97—5	„	do	42s „
78	100-106—7	„	grey yarn,	40s water elephant and Howdah ticket.

On account, and at the risk, of Cursonjee Vundrawun—
32 cases black and white printed handkerchiefs, different sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1892, at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B B, and C. I. Railway Company—
A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.
Also one leather case containing one pair brushes booked from Lahore to Grant Road, under parcel way bill No. 442 of 1-2-91 consigned to Mr. R A Chamber.
Three buck skins booked from Church Gate to Chitor under Parcil way bill No. 6 of 23-1-90 by Messrs. S. Carlton and Co. to Mr. C. B. Biddulph.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 16, 1892.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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OUR esources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Characte, of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.
Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having none and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

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AND
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
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Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
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Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, and 5½.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SURAT.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Fulchand Cullianchand, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property:—
All that piece or parcel of land, with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Gopipura Division, of the city of Surat, in the registration sub-district of Surat, Surat District, admeasuring about 121 square yards, and assessed under Survey Register Nos. 137,138, in the map marked sheet B No. 10, and bounded on the north by the Moti Pole Road, on the east by the Bhunsali Pole, on the south by the property of Sakerchand Dharamchund, and on the west by a guly.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT SURAT.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Amerchand Enllockchund, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned land:—
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate in Badekhan Chuckla, Bava Sedee Street, in Surat District, in the sub-district of Surat, admeasuring about 35 gaj in length from north to south, and 18 gaj in breadth from east to west, and bounded on the north by the road, on the south by the property of Ahmed Jemadar, on the east by the vacant land belonging to the said insolvent, and on the west by vacant land belonging to Sheikh Hamidodin va Molbi Mahomed.
Secondly.—The second piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about 44 gaj in length from north to south, and 27 gaj in breadth from east to west, and bounded on the north by the road, on the west by vacant land belonging to the said insolvent, on the house of Ahmed Jamadar, and on the east by the stable of Sha Roopa Hirabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT SURAT.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sha Tarachand Somechand Pallwan, an insolvent, who formerly traded in partnership with Nahalchand Deepchand, under the name, style, and firm of Tarachand Nahalchund, at present carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of Tarachund Somechand, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned land:—
All that piece or parcel of land, situate in Gopipura Division of the city of Surat, registered No. 25 in the map marked Sheet E, No. 11, admeasuring about (60) sixty square yards, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to Metha Jagivandas and others, heirs of Haridas, on the west by the road, on the south by Khadki and on the north by the attached wall of the house of Nathoo Bhogie.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 17, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

THE price of Bar Silver in London yesterday was first quoted by Reuter at 41d. per oz.; but a subsequent correction made the rate 41⅛d., showing an advance of ⅛d. per oz. on Saturday's quotation. Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged at £68 11-16 for Fours, and £67⅞ for 4½ per Cents. In New York, Silver was ¼ cent. higher yesterday, at 90⅜ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 428,000 ounces of the metal at 90·50 to 90·75 cents per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 95⅞; and a further sum of about £175,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107; and the market rates of discount showed no movement. In Paris, French Rentes advanced ¼ per cent., to 96; Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at fcs. 25·20½.

The Wheat Market was firm at an advance of 1d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot, in Liverpool, at 7s. 5d. and 7s. 3½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was steady at the previous quotation of 41s. 6d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, for Bombay Seed.

Spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. per lb. yesterday, say to 3 13-16d., but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in near positions and 1-32d. to 3-64d. in the more distant ones, the extreme quotations being 3 25-32d. for Feb. and Feb.-March deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for June-July. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals, quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, of which no portion was East Indian. The day's Imports was 6,000 bales. The Manchester Maket was steady.

In New York, 7 3-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but Futures for May were 9 points lower, at 7·06 cents. The receipts at the United States Ports were 29,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts ...	29,000	21,000	14,000
Two days' do. ...	33,000	41,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891..	5,769,000	5,578,000	5,193,000

A moderate business has been done in the staple here to-day in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Exporters have been by far the larger buyers, and have purchased 1,650 bales of new staff, in all, consisting of 700 Bengals, at Rs. 146·8; 600 Akote Ginned, at Rs. 159; 200 Broach Ginned, at Rs 188; and 150 Umras, at Rs. 153-64; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 250 new Dhulia, at Rs. 151-2½; and 200 each of Nugger, at Rs. 164; and Barsee, at Rs. 174 per candy.

WHEAT, in sympathy with the better advices from the other side, has been firm here to-day, and a considerable business has been done, while prices have advanced one anna per cwt. to our quotations, say:—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs. 5-6-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 „	„ 5-5-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi.....		„ 5-2-0	„
Red Delhi		„ 5-0-0	„
Hard Yellow.....		„ 5-7-0	„
Red Ahmedabad		„ 4-15-0	„
Hard Red		„ 4-12-0	„

SEEDS have been steady in tone, but only a moderate export business has transpired, and prices are quite unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	13,217 bales.
Wheat.....	24,234 owts.
Linseed	26,099 „
Rapeseed	1,506 „
Gingelly	25,213 „
Poppyseed	691 „
Groundnuts	7,247 „
Castorseed.....	2,900 „

FREIGHTS.—There has been a little more demand to-day at previous rates. The Etona (s) now discharging, and the Aspatria (s), shortly due, have been fixed at 19s. per ton. for one picked port.

EXCHANGE was firm again at opening, all round, and Merchants' Bills having been fairly plentiful, rates hardened during the day from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-16d. February-March delivery, and 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. for April-June, for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount having been placed at the former rate, but very little at the latter; and, eventually, the supply falling off, rates closed somewhat easier as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 3 7/8d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 27-32d.	„	
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 15-16d.	„	
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-16d.	„	Feb.-Mar.
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·69	„	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent. in Fours to-day, 105 having been quoted for cash, 104 15-16 for the March account, and 104¾ for April, at which level prices remained for some time; but at closing, the cash rate was quoted ⅛ per cent. lower, at 104⅝. For 4½ per cents, 104 is still the price.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines to-day, and quotations show no change.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenereffe, perfect.
Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Passiet.
Route via El Arich interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Diarbekir.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th February, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	16	12	31 p.m.	..	26
Suez.....	16	2	45 p.m.	..	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th February, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	53	..	8
„ Kurrachee.....	1	29	..	1
„ Madras	1	23	..	1

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 6th February, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.....	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 26,33,059-7-3	57,13,585	15	8
Public Deposits at Branches „ 30,75,529-8-5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches..	227,48,899	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	93,005	14	0
Sundries.....	2,88,312	14	11
Total Rs....	352,40,804	1	10

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	30,37,018	0	1
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities.....	94,40,011	1	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	22,36,944	4	0
Bills discounted and purchased	73,47,629	7	0
Balances with other Banks	5,51,983	2	8
Bullion.....	16,920	4	11
Dead stock.....	2,86,391	10	4
Stamps	11,261	6	4
Sundries	25,201	4	2
	240,95,749	7	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.....	111,45,083	10	5
Rs...	352,40,804	1	10

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PULFORD—January 26, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Pulford, R E, of a son
STAPLES—February 10, at Madras, Lily, the wife of Paymaster Sergeant Staples, Som L I, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1892.

AN Indian Bill of singular origin has floated through the second reading in the House of Lords; the "Indian Officers Bill," the object of which is to grant additional facilities to enable officers of high rank to leave India and return temporarily to England. The germ of this proposal is to be sought in an incident, which occurred in the Jubilee year, 1887. Her Majesty having expressed the very natural desire that all her children should be present in London on the occasion of her Jubilee, it became necessary to pass a special Act of Parliament to enable his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, then Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, to proceed to England without vacating his appointment. It was regarded as a conspicuous legislative triumph that the Government succeeded in passing "the Duke of Connaught Leave Bill" through the House of Commons in May through all its stages so as to enable Mr. Stanhope to inform his Royal Highness of the fact by telegraph before embarking at the Apollo Bunder. Our London correspondent remarked that it was a singular fact that in the eye of the British public it was regarded as the greatest feat of the strongest Government of the century, that one of the Queen's sons was enabled to participate in the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee without breaking the law. Sir William Plowden, an ex-Indian official, had given notice that when the House went into Committee on the Bill, he would move an amendment stipulating that while absent from his post his Royal Highness should not draw the pay attached to it. By accident the whilom Census Commissioner was absent from the House when the time came for moving the amendment and pressure was put upon the members who desired to move it in his place not to delay the passing of the Bill. Mr. T. Healy when the time came for going into Committee on the Bill stated that he had no intention whatever of opposing the measure, but he suggested to the Government that the Government should enlarge its scope and change its title to that of "Leave of Absence (India) Bill. He pointed out that it was invidious to his Royal Highness to pass a Bill of the kind for his personal and sole advantage. Sir John Gorst stated that the measure could not be delayed, but that the matter suggested by Mr. Healy was under the consideration of the Government, and that possibly in the course of the Session the Government might be able to deal with it, but it required full deliberation. In the course of the discussion it was stated that during his absence from India his Royal Highness would not receive the pay as Commander-in-Chief, but that he would receive his general pay as an officer independent of his presence in India would consider. The Bill was then read a third time and passed. The Government did not see its way to re-open the question in that Session, or in any subsequent Session until the present. It seems to us that her Majesty's Government exercised a sound discretion in abstaining for five years from giving effect to Mr. Healy's disinterested suggestion, and we can only regret that in the present year of grace they should have decided to bring in a Bill with a view to give it effect. Highly placed and highly paid officers of Government in India, with the best climate in Asia available to them, and freely availed of, when the rest of the European community have to toil in the plains, have no need to go home for relaxation or health. With all respect to Lord Salisbury he is simply jeering when he says the present short passage from England should be turned to account to "enable high officials to come and consult with the Home Government." The fault of the existing system is that "high, officials" are too much at the beck and call of Ministers who are in their turn at the beck and call of Lancashire manufacturers, of Exeter Hall agitators, and of Members of Parliaments with fads and votes. In many points of view it would be a clear gain if the telegraph wires between London and Calcutta were cut, and the mails sent out and home only once in six months. It is a political blunder of the gravest kind to give rise to or encourage the wholly gratuitous presumption that that India is administered by men whose absence can be spared, and would never be missed. This is an aspect of the Indian Officers Bill which it is in the highest degree desirable should obtain the fullest consideration. The special circumstances which not merely excused but justified the Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill have no existence in the case of the high officers for whose comfort and solace the cynical Healy displayed such provident forethought. The Bill if it is to be forced through Parliament in its last Session should be amended so as to apply only to those high officers who are able to state on their honour that their sole object in applying for leave under its provisions is to go home to join in the celebration of an aged mother's jubilee.

THE island where, as it has been said in profane parody, "every prospect pleases, and no man makes a pile" has furnished Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming, a pleasing theme for two delightful volumes published by Blackwood and Sons, giving her experiences of "Two Happy Years in Ceylon." It has been the fate of that beautiful island to be, to all appearance, virtually ruined, and to win its way back to a new, and it is reasonable to hope, a more enduring prosperity in less than ten years. The rise of great industries which attain marvellous development with topical luxuriance and rapidity, seems appropriate to the soil. In 1873 the tea exported from Ceylon weighed 23lb., in 1890 it had increased to 40,000,000lb., and last year to 63,000,000lb. In August a parcel of Ceylon tea was sold in London at £35 per lb. Had all the tea from the favoured isle fetched that price, the distitch to which we have referred would no longer be applicable. Miss Gordon Cumming got her first glimpse of the terrestrial Eden before the Suez Canal had been made, when Colombo was an open roadstead, and all vessels stopped by preference in the more treacherous anchorage of Point de Galle, with the coral shoals on which so many ships found their fate. The youngest of a family of twelve, counting among her brothers the great Lion Slayer, and Colonel Gordon Cumming, the author of "Wild Men and Wild Beasts" Miss Cumming had been from her earliest years as familiar with forest life in Bombay and in Ceylon as with grouse shooting and salmon fishing in Morayshire, and she was able to appreciate the advance which had been made even then, when three months sometimes elapsed without the calling of a single European ship at Colombo—in itself a decided advance on the state of things in the first quarter of the century, when ships came twice a year from England, bringing European clothing and stores. However, matters were not at that period so much better at home; Miss Cumming's father, who was a friend of Sir Walter Scott was told by him that in his day one small post cart carried the mails from London to Edinburgh, and on one occasion only brought one letter. We do not always realise the vastness of the revolution which has been effected by the utilisation of steam, and all that it involves. The author unfortunately has a lady's aversion to dates, so that it is not possible to fix the year in which she made her first acquaintance with Ceylon; but her most recent experience comes down to 1891, and after all it is the Ceylon of the present day which has the most interest for us.

On re-visiting the country the writer was struck with the changes which marked a complete revolution in its social economy—a change very discernible and apparently very sad to one who owns to a far too personal knowledge of certain aspects of it. Many industrious and energetic and very wealthy European planters, had been in the interval totally ruined by a fungus, which was as fatal to the plantations as the phylloxera to the vineyards of Southern France. The vast mountain districts which ten years before had been one unbroken expanse of coffee plantations were covered with the tea plant, interspersed with cinchona cacao and the India rubber tree. The error of putting all the eggs in one basket was not repeated. One cause, perhaps the chief, of the failure of the coffee plantation was that the plants did not strike their roots deep into the soil; the tea plant finds its nutrition in the subsoil. The complete destruction of the forests may have contributed in some degree to the rapid spread of the destructive fungus, which passed from plantation to plantation without let or hundrance, as a prairie fire spreads. Now some attention is given to the growth of trees on the boundaries of plantations so as to ensure a supply of fuel, which in some districts had wholly given out. Indirectly no doubt the disappearance of all vegetation other than that of the diminutive coffee plant must have had a sterilising influence on the soil by depriving it of any chance of nutrition from fallen leaves, dead branches, and the like. The hopes founded on tea, the cultivation of which on a large scale marks the beginning of a new era in the economical history of Ceylon, can undoubtedly be realised, if new competitors do not arise in Brazil and eleswhere. Miss Cumming mentions that last year patriotic planters were adjured to refrain from selling tea seed to the Brazilians, but why the latter should go to Ceylon for seed in preference to China or, for that matter, to Assam, it is not easy to see. Madras is also regarded with a jealous eye, in the belief that it possesses a vast area of suitable land, which is true, and besides commands an unlimited supply on the spot of the Tamil labour, which has to be imported at considerable cost into Ceylon. Soil and labour do not, however, suffice for tea plantations; there must be a constant and more or less equable rainfall—two conditions which the rains and the drought which alternate in the greater part of the Madras Presidency combine to exclude. In the Travancore Hills the conditions which favour Ceylon so conspicuously in this respect are present, though in a less degree. The Nilgherries grow tea, but the rain is so heavy in the monsoons and so generally absent in the rest of the year that the outturn is not to be altogether depended upon. In the interval between the decay and failure of coffee planting and the growth of the tea trees which were to replace it, Ceylon underwent a period of great tribulation. The native cultivators could not find support in the malarious jungles which had replaced the paddy fields that were irrigated in the old days of the native Raj by the tanks which were built and kept up by forced labour, the abolition of which was one of the first incidents of our rule. A similar institution, the Egyptian corvee, has now been abolished in Egypt under our inspiration, it is to be hoped with more satisfactory results. The cessation of repairs on the great tanks and irrigational channels in Ceylon involved the decay and ruin of them all, and the country relapsed into arid waste or malarious swamp according to the locality. Sir Henry Ward and Sir Hercules Robinson strove to procure the restoration of the ruined works, but the heavy cost stood in the way. Sir W. Gregory and Sir Arthur Gordon have, however, succeeded in accomplishing a great deal in this direction, and large areas of country have been again brought into luxuriant cultivation, and the population is better fed and more healthy. The gain here has been very great, for extraordinary to state, Ceylon had been reduced for years to the sad necessity of importing rice from Burma for the feeding of the imported Tamil labourers, whose cost to the planters was thus very heavily increased.

Colombo has profited enormously by the completion of the splendid breakwater which has transformed a dangerous roadstead into a safe and commodious harbour. The loss of the coffee trade occasioned the abandonment of the great factories, in which the curing took place, tea being prepared for the market of the plantations and the large buildings are falling into decay and grass growing in their once busy yards. But the harbour is crowded with steamers and ships of all nations, fifteen or twenty of the former often coaling on the same day. Nearly every steamer stays at least a day and possibly two or three, in the port. The majority are commercial and mail steamers, but the men-of-war of all nations also coal there; amongst others Russian "Volunteer" steamers taking convicts from Odessa to Vladivostock, and bring back time-expired men. Miss Cumming, ever on the alert for what is striking and novel, noted the presence of a Russian whaler provided with the newest development of harpoons—"horrible weapons," provided with a glass ball containing an explosive, which on striking the whale blows it into blubber at once. Colombo, is perhaps the most cosmopolitan port in the world, and it has prospered amazingly. The import of coal has risen in ten years from eight thousand tons to a quarter of million tons per annum. What a change is this from the time when the Ceylon folk chartered a steamer all to themselves to bring on the European mails by sea from Bombay, instead of getting them carried overland though India, by carts and runners, so that they might have news in forty days from England: It is a question, however, whether as time goes on the inconvenience and delay caused by steamers having to go out of their course to coal at Colombo will not lead to the rehabilitation of the Point de Galle harbour. Miss Cumming opines that as commerce increases it will be found expedient to clear the harbour of Galle of its sunken coral reefs, and restore it to commerce. Even in that case, however, Colombo will be able to live and thrive. A large cotton factory has been built with a fair prospect of reviving the once renowned cotton manufacture of Ceylon. In the second century before the Christian era a canopy composed of eight thousand pieces of cotton of every hue, was erected in the capital. The industry, indeed, survived until the beginning of the present century, when a five per cent. duty on indigenous goods (in lieu of an import duty) finally ruined it. Such hindrances to indigenous industry have not now to be feared. Still Manchester would do well to make a note of this for future reference. Barring differential duties there is no reason why the old Singalese renown for cotton fabrics should not be revived. But Ceylon is pre-eminently the Land of Spices; it has now become also the Land of Excellent Tea, and a large measure of lasting prosperity seems to be assured to it.

THE Indian Councils Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Lords, which was a matter of course. It is identical with the Bill which

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, the Under-Secretary for India, stated that the Government was awaiting further information from India before deciding upon the claims of the Forest Department, and it was the same in the case of the pension rules of the Public Works Department.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Indian Councils' and the Indian Officers' Bills. Both Bills are identical with those introduced last Session. The Earl of Kimberley approved of the Councils' Bill as a tentative measure, whilst Lord Northbrook was of opinion that one of the great merits of the Bill was its elasticity. Lord Salisbury deprecated the idea that the extra representation was to be mainly confined to municipal bodies.

THE INDIAN OFFICERS' LEAVE BILL.

In the discussion on the Indian Officers' Bill Lord Northbrook opposed the granting of increased facilities, enabling officers of high rank to leave India as he was unable to conceive any grounds therefor. Lord Salisbury in reply said it was desirable with the present short passage from India to England to enable high officials to come and consult Home Government. The Earl of Kimberley thought the disadvantages of such a proceeding outweighed the advantages.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY VOTED BY THE COMMONS.

Late last night an amendment to the Address in reply moved by Mr. Sexton that Parliament was incapable of legislating for Ireland and that the Land Purchase Act had failed was rejected by a majority of twenty-one votes after the Opposition had obtained the application of the closure in an attempt to snatch a victory in a thin House.

The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was then adopted.

THE *TIMES* ON THE INDIAN BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Times* says it is high time the Indian Councils Bill was passed by Parliament as the delay has become almost a scandal, and it is only the extreme partisans of the Congress, who disapprove of the measure.

The same journal advises the authorities to make sparing use of the Indian Officers Bill should it become law.

A NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

It is officially announced that Vice-Admiral Fremantle has been appointed to the command of the China Squadron.

DEATH OF AN M. P.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Wardle, member for South Derbyshire.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.

The Treasury purchased to-day 428,000 ounces of silver at 90·50 to 90·75.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 15.

The s. s. Rome, with the English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay, at 8 o'clock, this evening.

HUNZA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 16.

All is reported well from Gilgit, Hunza being held by 250 men with a detachment at Chalt.

RETURN OF THE VICEROY TO CALCUTTA.

H. E. the Viceroy will return to Calcutta from a shooting trip in Kuch Behar on March 2.

THE BELUCHISTAN AGENCY.

As was foreshadowed by the *Bombay Gazette*, a week ago, Sir James Browne, Quartermaster-General in India, has been offered, and accepted, the post of Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan.

THE ALLAHABAD MAGISTRACY.

Mr. Hugh Fraser who, for the last few months, has been on special duty connected with a compilation from the N.-W. P. Government papers, officiates as Magistrate of Allahabad in the absence of Mr. J. B. Thomson.

THE ROHILKUND COMMAND.

The successor to Sir Robert Low, in the Rohilkund Command, has not yet been decided upon. There will probably be more changes in distric commands if, as it seems possible, a successor to Sir James Browne, Quartermaster-General, is to be chosen from among the present incumbents.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 16.

The officers of the 21st Hussars gave an "at home" on Thursday last, in connection with the football tournament, to which the Minister has presented a cup, value, Rs. 160.

The following day the Inniskilling Fusiliers were "at home" on their polo-ground, when some good athletics were witnessed.

The same night General and Mrs. East gave a musical party, which was largely attended.

Mrs. Lawrie gave an out-of-door "at home" last night. There was dancing on the tennis grounds, and people seemed to enjoy themselves immensely.

The Minister returned from Raichore by a special train yesterday afternoon. During his absence the Nawab Vikaral-ul-Umrah acted for him.

H. H. the Nizam has returned from his shooting trip from Gungawaram. His Highness has had a very good sport, having shot two tigers and a bear.

The weather is getting unpleasantly warm and an intensely hot season is prophesied.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

The Director of Public Instruction at Patna is enquiring into the recent examination scandal.

THE CALCUTTA MILITARY RIOT.

The military enquiry into the recent riot, in which the sepoys of the 17th Native Infantry were implicated, has been concluded. The proceedings are confidential, and will be forwarded to the General Commanding the Presidency Division.

THE VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

The Volunteer Conference to-day examines witnesses on the subject of attendance, drills, and the efficiency in shooting of the various corps in India. The evidence will occupy another ten days probably, when the Conference will close.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAIRNE'S PRIZE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 16.

The prize given by Major-General Nairne, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, will be competed for by batteries located at Kirkee on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instant. At Dhanowrie one horse artillery and four field batteries have been entered. Lieutenant Colonels Kaye and Stopford and Captain Geoghegan are appointed as umpires.

A PANTHER SHOT AT MATHERAN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, FEB. 16.

Surgeon-Major Wilkins, Superintendent of Matheran, shot a big panther this morning at Garbut Point.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Doctor James Wilkins, Superintendent of Matheran, killed to-day a big tiger below Garbut Point. The tiger measured eight feet from the tail to its mouth. It killed a big cow yesterday of Joomma Dhungur.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here day before yesterday evening.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramata arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 16.

Mail steamer Valetta from Aden arrived.

H. M. S. Cordelia from Albany arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 5-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1-3⅛

2¾ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅝

3 per cent. French Rentes..... 96

Bar Silver..... 41¼

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP.

THE "WHEAL" CUP COMPETITION.

THE annual competition for the "Wheal" Cup and the Gold and Silver Medals took place at the Mahaluxmi Camp yesterday morning, under favourable circumstances. The rules for the competition laid down that detachments selected from the several sub-divisions were to compete for the Cup on the 18-ton R. M. L. guns, points given for actual practice made by the detachments with the guns at a moving target. The following detachments were yesterday morning present on the ground to contest for the Cup:—

No. 1 SUB-DIVISION.

No. 1 Company.

Gunr Capt-Sergt B A Pinder	No 5 Gunr F M Cullock
	No 6 Gunr D L O'Leary
Gunr Layer Sergt-Major J Beckerly	No 7 Ag Bombr F J Taylor
	No 8 Gunr C H Butler
No 2 Gunr D C Gillespie	No 9 Gunr G W Claridge
No 3 Corpl H G Hyde	No 10 Gunr C E Phillmore
No 4 Gunr T Pillow	Ammunition No Gr J Stafford

No. 4 SUB-DIVISION.

No. 1 Company.

Corpl N Randle	Bombr D Wilson
Gunr E Fraser	Gunr E F Ailum
Gunr J A Hirkbridge	Gunr D Haughton
Gunr D J Harvie	Gunr F B Jones
Gunr J A Gedde	Gunr J H Rodgers
Gunr J S Hickbride	Gunr G H Wadham

No. 1 SUB-DIVISION.

No. 2 Company.

Gunr Capt-Sergt J Hoyles	No 6 Gunr S D Wall
Gunr Layer Gunr H Walker	No 7 Gunr F McDonnell
No 2 Gunr J Bowack	No 8 Gunr Hawkins
No 3 Gunr A C Smith	No 9 Sergt A F Turner
No 4 Gunr Hodkinson	No 10 Guur J A Cutriss
No 5 Gunr A H Witter	Ammunition No——

No. 2 SUB-DIVISION.

No. 2 Company.

Corpl J Marsland	Gunr J H Ingham
Bombr W H Jackson	Gunr R Robertson
Gunr Baker	Gunr J H Wall
Gunr J Steele	Gunr G Blackwill
Gunr W Mitter	Gunr V Chart
Gunr Zurhorst	Gunr R Robby

The detachment of Sergeant Hoyles was only organised at the last moment, and had no opportunity of making itself efficient for the work. Captain Von Donop, Adjutant, R.A., in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse, who was unable to be present through indisposition, judged the points. The above four detachments having formed up went on the gun in the order given above, Sergeant Pinder's and Corporal Randle's teams going through a drill round before the practice was commenced. Each detachment on taking post on the gun was ordered to load and fire two rounds at the target, which travelled across the front of the battery, towed by a steam-launch with Royal Artillery range party on board. The competing members after firing were then questioned with regards to the nature of their duties.

The practice of the three teams that had opportunities of practising on the 10" gun was very good, each shot being in good line, and the elevation accurate. The first round from Sergeant Hoyles's team, however, caused a little consternation, owing to its falling in dangerous proximity to the launch towing the target. The practice was witnessed by H. E. Lord Harris. The result of the competition was not made known at the conclusion of the firing, as the report of the range party was required to complete the judgment, but at the Mess dinner at the close of the Camp yesterday evening Major Roughton announced that Corporal Marsland's team had won the Cup and gold medals and Sergt. Pinder's the silver medal.

After ten days' hard work, in which the volunteer artillerymen have displayed much genuine enthusiasm and interest, the camp broke up last night. The officer dined with the men, and a pleasant evening was spent.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

THE Scottish concert takes place to-night, and it is gratifying to learn that judging from the number of tickets already taken it is sure to be a success. Everyone will regret the disappearance of Mrs. Greenway's name from the programme, which is due to ill-health, but others of those taking part have very kindly consented to fill up the gap, and in spite of this serious loss those who intend being present may look forward to a most enjoyable evening.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

THE Secretariat is well attended every evening, and it seems a pity the Exhibition must be closed to-morrow evening, but the rooms cannot be spared any longer. To-morrow, Thursday, the charge will only be 4 annas, thus winding up a very successful show.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 29.

SOME of the comments made by American papers on the death of the young Duke of Clarence seem to show rather a mixed intelligence as to the feeling in this country towards the Royal House. First of all, they take it for granted that there exists here some strong animosity of the masses against the classes, and that the masses are always Republican in their views of things. This animosity, which was undoubtedly very strong some fifty years ago, has now practically ceased to exist. Republicanism twenty years ago was common in this country; all the working men who read and tried to think were then Republicans; now, however, it seems to be dying out. We hear little of it. Twenty years ago the agitators who had the ear of the people used to promise and prophesy that the Queen would be the last Sovereign of this country. They talk so no longer. Why? For several reasons. First of all, I suggest, because Socialism has swallowed up Republicanism. The establishment of Socialism certainly seems inconsistent with a constitutional monarchy; on the other hand, it is not yet proved to be so. But Socialists differ from their predecessors, the Chartists and the Republicans, and are therefore far more dangerous, in one very important particular which is not generally apprehended, but will be before many years. It is this: they want to work up, instead of down. Thus, the Chartists desired to alter the Constitution, promising the kingdom of heaven as soon as the changes they advocated should be made. Republicans in every country all want to begin in the same way. "Clear away," they cry, "the whole accummulated rubbish of Royalty and nobility. Give us a Republic." The Socialists say: "Let us begin by altering the conditions of labour; let us make every man understand that he must work for the general, and not for the individual, good. That principle established, the Constitution may be left to take care of itself." That, I think, is one reason of the decay of Republicanism. In other words, people are beginning to understand that, given free institutions, and full power for a people to develop naturally and unshackled; the existence of certain institutions which do not interfere in the least with that freedom of development may be left alone. They may be useful, in which case they will continue; they may be anachronisms, in which case they will fall to pieces in due course. We have got these free institutions, we therefore leave off clamouring for the abolition of this or that. Moreover, it is possible, and I believe probable, that the national conservatism of our people and their love for old forms and for ceremonial will preserve the present order with modifications. Another reason is that the mass of the people, being better educated than they were, plainly perceive that Kings, Lords, and Church do them no kind of harm. And a third reason for the decay of Republicanism is that educated men—and men who have travelled and observed—have taken to compare the working of things. There is a Republic across the Channel which from some points of view is not a conspicuous success. And there is the great American Republic, whose success is accompanied by the inconvenience of the Presidental Election and by certain other little things which we have not got over here. And it seems to these observers that, on the whole, things run much more smoothly and comfortably on this side of the Atlantic.

In no part of the United Kingdom does there now exist any hatred or ill-feeling towards the Royal Family. The Queen has far less power than the President of the States; it is not in her power, if she desired to do so, to oppress, to injure, to alter the course of the law, to levy money, or to do any single thing by which any one of her subjects might be injured. On the other hand, she has the power of conferring honour for distinguished services and of leading the way in all kinds of good work. When she came to the throne the working men's papers were full of rancorous and ribald things about her. I have some of those papers in my possession. No one would now believe that such vile things could have been publicly circulated about the first lady of the land. There was very little chivalry about the British working men of 1837. Now they never, to my knowledge, speak of her with disrespect. Concerning the Prince one may hear rough remarks, but there is no doubt that the people have always liked him enormously. As for the question, Do the people of Great Britain and Ireland desire a perpetuation of the present order? I think that the people are not prepared to give an answer. I think that, as a body, they so far agree with the Socialists as to desire changes in favour of labour and to leave the Constitution to take care of itself. But any American who imagines that there is among us any animosity of the least importance towards the Royal Family of this country is very wrong indeed.

Yet the loyalty of the present day is a new thing and a very curious growth of the last fifty years. The old personal loyalty, such as was freely given to Tudor and Stuart in succession, departed with James II. It was then the duty of a man to die for his King. That was a part of religion. No one could possibly feel the same loyalty for a King like William III., a foreigner with a Parliamentary title, or for Queen Anne, whose brother, the rightful heir, was in exile, or for the first two Georges, who were pure Germans. When George III.—an Englishman born—began to reign there was some show of the old feeling, but not much. The words and the forms remained—they still remain—but the thing had vanished. It was an inordinate respect for place and rank, imported from Germany, that took the place of the former loyalty. Respect for place and rank attended George IV. from his cradle to his grave. Of personal respect he commanded little or none. The Queen began with the same kind of respect. That remains, but much modified, and, in addition, altered by the personal respect due to great virtues. But it is not the old loyalty.

The Teutonic race must have a King. We are not happy without a King. We Britons put a family into a palace and say: "Reign over us. You shall have all the semblance of power, but none of its reality. You shall have the respect and the state of rank and authority. But don't attempt to rule as well as to reign, or we will imitate the conduct of our ancestors in a certain leading case." The Americans make and immense fuss every four years trying to find the best man to be their King for the next four years. They find a man somehow—let us hope that he is really the very best man that exists in the country—and they give him a vast quantity of power with very little show and semblance of state. They may call your country what they please, but it remains a kingdom. The Teuton must have his free institutions, his gathering of elders and wise men, his religion and his home wherever he goes. But he must also have his King, whether it is King Harrison or King Victoria.

When Americans visit this London of ours—if I were twenty years younger I would become a professional guide, in order to show them the many lovely things not set down in guide-books—there is one house full of associations which they never visit. Now, alas! they never will be able to see it, because it is coming down, having stood empty and deserted for some years. The place is William's Rooms, formerly Almack's. The club or society which took its name from the place where it was held had the immense power of deciding and defining the social position of every one who tried to get in. Either that person was admitted to Almack's or she was. If he was not, farewell to all social ambition. The *debutante* must at once resign all hopes of a great marriage. She could no longer be considered a lady. The committee who admitted or rejected consisted of six ladies; they examined all claims separately and impartially. The smallest taint of trade ever so far back was sufficient to exclude. Birth was the first consideration; character, if it was considered at all, the next; money was not allowed to have any pretension to admission. Not even a Silver King would have got into Almack's. For some reasons I wish that Almack's had continued; it would be pleasant to think that there was one place left where money was not considered a passport. But the exclusive ladies proved too exclusive; the word "favouritism" was whispered. There were hundreds ready to rebel. What? Should favouritism prevail to keep out unhappy maidens from this Paradise? So the flag of revolt was raised, and Almack's, with enemies on all sides, slowly decayed. One can imagine, however, the contempt with which the ladies of Almack's—those who actually got the *entree*—would speak of the inferior gatherings, where the riff-raff, the scum, and the common herd assembled for the things they called their dances—the daughters of judges, generals, bishops, admirals, statesmen, country squires, and rich merchants. Let the poor things have their little recreation! And now there is nothing exclusive except the Queen's Drawing-room. And money can get in there quite easily. And what is done to keep up the respectability of that institution I know not, unless it is the great cost of the Court dresses.

A very famous club used also to meet at William's Rooms—the Dilettanti. It was founded early in the last century, and still exists. They began by meeting to talk about Art; then they proceeded to dine together: this laudable practice they have ever since continued. They have from time to time issued several very fine volumes on Art, Antiquities, and Architecture. I do not know where they have found a new home, but they still meet once a month for five months in the year. They possess a very famous and excellent collection of portraits of their earlier members. This gallery, well worth seeing, contains, among others, three splendid pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. I am sorry that I do not know where the pictures are now placed.

If I were asked by an aspirant what novels are the most likely to succeed, I should reply that the young novelist should take as his theme some one or other of the great emotions of human nature. They are our old, old friends, who never change and never leave us. They are love, hatred, friendship, enmity, faith, jealousy, ambition, envy, maternal love, revenge, loyalty, treachery, patriotism, courage, cowardice, religion, and a few others. Let the young novelist present the passion in its strength—not in the feeble, paltry form in which our social restraints subdue it and cover it up, but in natural strength, and let him follow out this passion without ruth or pity, without shrinking from consequences, without doing any violence to the original conception. If he can do this, the young novelist is going to be a great novelist. Now the man who can do this better than any other living man either here or in America is undoubtedly Thomas Hardy. He has done it in *Tess*, his latest work and his greatest. Here is a woman, a pagan in her domination by the two overpowering passions of love and jealousy. Religion, opinion, social restraints—such a woman casts all aside in presence of love and jealousy; she regards them not: she is a pagan. How the problem works out; with what pitifulness; with what mastery; with what tragedy; the readers of *Tess* may discover for themselves. It is not a book for schoolgirls, I suppose; but then we cannot all write for schoolgirls. So great is the run upon this great work that every copy of a large edition has gone, and they are hurrying along a second edition.

Here is quite a new field of industry, which I have gathered from an American paper, and have great pleasure in presenting to my readers. It seems to open vast possibilities. It is lucrative beyond the dreams of avarice. It is intellectual. It is cynical. Most men, argues the Philosopher, are only honest because they are not tempted. If they knew that they would never be found out, whatever they did, they would be dishonest. On this assumption the American Sage sits down and writes letters. "Why," he asks, "should you slave and toil in order to make another man rich? Get rich yourself. I will show you how. Not because I love you, but because while you are getting rich by following my instructions I shall also be getting rich through your agency. Nobody can get rich honestly, so that in acting as I advise you can console yourself with the thought that you will only be like the rest of the world. What are you to do, then? This. I can counterfeit United States notes so well that they deceive the banks, and even the Government experts. You are to buy my counterfeit notes. You may entirely rely on what I claim, that it is impossible to detect them. For 300 dollars of real notes I will send you 3,000 dollars of my counterfeits; for 400 dollars you shall have 5,000 dollars counterfeit, and so on. But the lowest deal must be an order for 300 dollars worth. You are not to answer this, or to attempt to open business by writing letters. You are to send a telegram with the enclosed password and number to the enclosed address. On no other terms will I deal." This precious letter the Philosopher sent about broadcast. In one month he spent 600*l.* in postage alone. What he got in return nobody knows. Probably he is on his way over here as the latest Yankee millionaire. What his correspondents got when, as a great number did, they sent up a telegram and forwarded the first order with good notes for 300 dollars, was a bundle carefully sealed and marked "private," containing bits of old newspapers. The beauty of the transaction lies in the fact that nobody dares to complain. Armed with threefold brass must be the front of that man who would go into the witness-box and state that it was his intention to rob the State to the tune of so many thousands, but that this pious intent was baffled by the prisoner, who robbed him, instead, of so many hundreds.

LADY HARRIS AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA.

BY invitation of Monsieur and Madame Pernet, her Excellency Lady Harris, accompanied by Mrs. Gott, visited the Convent of St. Joseph, at Bandora, on Monday evening, and was welcomed to the institution in a befitting song from the children. After her Excellency had been presented with some beautiful bouquets of flowers she was shown over the institution by the Mother Superior and Sisters, and expressed her pleasure and satisfaction with its cleanliness and excellent management. On re-entering the spacious playground, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the children were re-assembled, and three brief addresses were presented to her Excellency from the boarders, orphans, and day-scholars, who constitute the three divisions of the institution, thanking for her kind visit. A select number of children went through calisthenic exercises in a manner that won the admiration of the gracious visitor, who on leaving expressed her satisfaction for the kind reception she had met with.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

THE following is the result of the election of Councillors by the Justices, the first sixteen being the successful candidates:—

		Votes.
1.	Dr. Thomas Blaney	258
2.	Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E.	241
3.	Mr. K. N. Kabrajee	236
4.	Colonel W. H. Wilson	234
5.	Mr. P. M. Mehta	233
6.	Mr. Darashah Ruttonjee Chichger	222
7.	The Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnick	204
8.	Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serda	200
9.	Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla	185
10.	Mr. Grattan Geary	183
11.	Mr. Solwin Solomon	171
12.	Mr. Hassenubhai Visram	164
13.	Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee	160
14.	Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama	150
15.	Captain W. P. Walshe	139
16.	Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothere	136
17.	Mr. Eknath R. Khote	134
18.	Brigade Surgeon Maconachie	125
19.	Mr. Reginald Gilbert	125
20.	Mr. N. B. Suntok	123
21.	Mr. J. F. Fernandez	122
22.	Mr. Hajee Sulleman Wahed	121
23.	Mr. Bhai Shunker Nanabhai	111
24.	Mr. Anandrao Narayen	109
25.	Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee	109
26.	Dr. B. S. Shroff	106
27.	Mr. J. S. Maidment	92
28.	Brigade Surgeon Banks	89
29.	Mr. G. M. Pitale	74
30.	Mr. J. P. Baird	70
31.	Mr. Charles H. Byrne	64
32.	Mr. L. M. Valladares	62
33.	Mr. Narayen M. Lokhundey	52
34.	Mr. Shamrao Pandurang	47

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

[CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

WHATEVER may be the cause, the Art Exhibition is closing earlier this year than usual. A fortnight to-day Lady Harris opened the exhibition, and to-morrow it closes, artists and other exhibitors being requested to send for their pictures on Friday. We have already referred pretty fully to the fine loan collection, to the works that have come from Europe, and to the specimens of skill that have been sent in by amateur residents in Bombay and other parts of India. We now come, before concluding, to deal briefly with works executed by native artists, architecture, and photography.

Mr. Ravi Varma is again to the front amongst native artists, and though there may not be so much interest in this year's works as in last year's collection of pictures illustrative of incidents taken from Hindu mythology, which, it must be remembered, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, in his love of, and desire to promote, art, commissioned this most talented of Indian artists to paint for him, still Mr. Ravi Varma has contributed largely to the success of the exhibition with some most excellent pictures. Taking them in order we find in Room II. "Fresh from the Bath," (108), a most delicately executed work. With remarkable skill he has portrayed the features of a Hindu lady, and worked out the different details. The dark hair hanging over the shapely shoulders is cleverly done, and he has accomplished most deftly the suggesion of the flesh tint shining through the thin muslin drapery. One of his best, though his smallest, in oil, is "The Student," (216), wherein we see a man poring over his books. The expression of the face is most truthful, and the effect of the lamp-light shining on his face, is most artistic. There is no mistaking his likeness of Mr. Sivajee Dhurmajee, (288), and another admirable portrait is No. 329. A picture which has been attracting no little attention is "The Missing Diamond," (297). It represents a young woman sitting on a chair, with, depicted on her countenance, an expression of mingled fear and wonder, while beside her stands a sister, endeavouring to comfort her. The subject is by no means an easy one to carry out, and only a thorough artist could have treated it so successfully as Mr. Ravi Varma has done. As excellent a work in every respect is "A Beggar Family," (360). A native man with serious face stands singing and fingering a rude sitar, beside him are two children, and at his feet squats his ragged-clothed wife, nursing an infant. Faces and figures are most happy in execution, and the composition is indisputably clever. He also exhibits "My Malee," (381), a most capably treated character study. Another artist, who has always been to the fore, and stands well to the front this year as a portrait painter, is Mr. Pestonjee Bomonjee. He exhibits three very clever specimens of portraiture. His "Portrait of an old Parsee Gentleman," (228), is so natural, so true to life, that one almost expects to see him step out of the canvas. The lines of age on the face are most skilfully put in, and the modelling and finish of the hands are as admirably treated. The "Parsee Lady with Child," (312), is as accomplished a work as any that has yet come from his easel. He has posed his figures in a fashion difficult to portray them, and at the same time to avoid an appearance of awkwardness. If the face of the lady might have been rendered more expressive, there is no fault to find, and every cause to approve of, the modelling and painting of the child, pose, and expression of feature. It is a bright and attractive picture in colouring as well, yet not at all garish. His "Head of a Hindu Woman," (361), is likewise clever.

Pictures by art students are quite up to the usual. Amongst them Miss D. F. Banaji is one of the most successful; taking this year two prizes, getting first, Mrs. Scott's prize for the best picture or copy done by a native lady student of the School of Art. This was with a very good portrait of Dustoor Cursetjee Bezunjee, (218). Her other prize was a "Group of Roses," (225), which was placed second to Miss Tocque in the competition for the best picture in any medium by a student of an art school in India. Her "Still Life," (241), is not so good, some of the lines being not clearly enough defined. One picture for which she does deserve commendation is "Invoking Blessing," (244). The modelling is very good, and the colouring well managed. Miss K. R. Kama has sent in some neatly-finished studies of still life, and Miss Dhunjeebhoy is to be commended for No. 237, a pretty bit of flower painting which promises well for her future attempts at more ambitious works. A portion of Room II. is again occupied by exhibits from the School of Art, and very creditable works they are.

Room V. is, as usual, devoted to architecture, photography, and sculpture work. The architectural drawings are unusually interesting. What is undoubtedly of most interest to us in Bombay is that design hanging on the left wall on entering Room V. for a proposed new hotel in Bombay to be situated at the Apollo Bunder, (562). Nothing is settled yet; but that is the design which Mr. Stevens has drawn for a hotel proprietor in Bombay. If the design is carried out, as Mr. Stevens has proposed, it should without any doubt make the finest and best fitted hotel in India. It is designed in the classic reconnaisance style, and while he has given the building a handsome and most imposing frontage, which should make it one of the most attractive buildings in the district, and an ornament to that fashionable, and much frequented part, it will, too, supply a want that has been felt frequently, and complained of. The hotel will be built on scientific principles, on a system to thoroughly suit an Indian climate, with every convenience after the European style, and it will have rooms with broad verandahs, entirely separate from each other, so that residents may have the utmost privacy. A hydraulic lift will be amongst the conveniences, and the lighting will be by electricity. Bombay is well, but not over-stocked with hotels, there being the greatest difficulty sometimes in visitors getting accommodation, so that such a hotel would be a boon. There are also two very picturesque designs exhibited by Mr. Stevens of the Benares Water Works Buildings, after the Hindu style of architecture. The smaller and more ornate of the two buildings is to be situated on the banks of the Ganges, and is designed to ensure its being in harmony with the surrounding buildings. This shows the Benares Municipality are by no means behind other cities in India, and that the holy city of the Ganges is progressing as rapidly as any other. It shows they mean, while having buildings and institutions which are considered necessary, to beautify their town as well; when they will come all the way to Bombay to secure such talent as is possessed by the designer of two of the most magnificent structures in India, the Victoria Terminus and the Bombay New Municipal Buildings. There is another very fine perspective view of buildings for Agra Water-Works, designed by Mr. Stevens, and drawn by Mr. De Clossay, which gained Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia's prize for the best architectural drawing of any building in India. It is in the Mahomedan style of architecture and being close to the Taj, Mr. Stevens was commissioned to design the building so that it might be in keeping with that famous structure. Mr. R. Chisholm shows as many as seven architectural drawings, mostly in that quaint Oriental style, with rich ornamental work, at which he is an adept; but it does not on the whole come up to some specimens of work we have seen of his before. Mr. G. V. Desai exhibits (559) a splendidly finished piece of architectural drawing.

Of sculpture and statuary there are few exhibits, but no one can have missed the bust of Lady Reay by the late Sir Edgar Boehm, and the beautiful statuette of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, lent by Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir.

There never was such a beautiful display of photography, and for the unusual success of that part of the exhibition much credit is due to Mr. Shapoor N. Bhedwar, of whose remarkable success in Europe we have recently heard, and whose magnificent art and argentotype photographs have taken many awards at various exhibitions, including fourteen medals, and a challenge silver cup. Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd and Fred Ahrle and Comhave a nice collection of photos. Amongst the amateurs the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, as usual, stands out prominent with a fine collection of Indian views, and Brigade-Surgeon Gowan exhibits some picturesque bits from the Himalayas with snow effects, while Mr. R. N. Mant shows some interesting exhibits in Nos. 497 and 498.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer "Rome" with the English mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 8 o'clock on Monday evening and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday evening. The "Rome" which left London on the 29th ultimo, and Brindisi on the 7th instant, brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mrs. C. White, Mrs. W. F. Sinclair, Rev. E. D. Price, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. P. Warren, Miss Swaine, Dr. Gray, Miss Udall, Mrs. Rothwell, Surg.-Capt. Cowen, Mr. Langan, Mrs. Dane and child, Mr. Peppin, Mr. G. Smyth, Mrs. Smyth, Miss M. Brown, Mr. F. Boothby, Mr. John Ramsden, Miss Henville, Mr. C. Sandiford, Miss Daniell, Miss Debenham, Col. Healy, Mr. H. L. C. Rama, Mr. J. E. Gliddon, Mrs. Dane's nurse.

From Brindisi.—Sir D. Fitzpatrick, two Misses Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Col. A. Baird, R.E., Mrs. A. Baird, Col. E. Stedman, Mr. J. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Rev. G. B. Darrant, Mr. J. H. Goodfellow, Mr. Dane, Mr. G. F. Mathew, Mr. H. S. Elworthy, Mrs. Ward and son.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Mr. Roach, Mr. P. A. Churchward, Mr. V. Christian.

The magnificient steamer "Rome," which has just been enlarged by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, went down the Clyde on the 7th January for a speed trial of her engines prior to her being handed over to the Company's representatives. The vessel has been favourably known for some time past in the various trades carried on by the P and O. Company and she has, during the last eight months, been undergoing a refit at the hands of the builders, part of the alterations being the addition of a new bow, so increasing her tonnage to 5,545 tons and her length to 450 feet. She has also had new machinery fitted on the triple expansion system, the indicated Horse power being thereby increased to 6,000. On the official trial a speed equivalent to 18¼ miles per hour was registered on the measured Mile. The "Rome" arrived in Greenock in May of last year for the purpose of undergoing a refit which was to consist of an addition to the bow of the vessel; a thorough alteration to her passenger accommodation and her engines were also to be transformed to the triple expansion type and a new set of boilers fitted to carry 160 lbs. pressure, and arranged for the adoption of forced draught under the system patented by Mr. James Howden of Glasgow. The whole of this work has been completed and it may be a matter of interest to describe the various improvements which have been effected in her. Her dimensions originally were as follows:—Length 430 feet, breadth 44 feet, depth 36 feet. The length has now been increased to 450 feet, while the breadth and depth remain as before. Her gross tonnage was 4885—it is now 5545. The indicated H. P. on trial was formerly under 4700—it is now 6000. The problem of how best to build, and connect the new bow to the old vessel was one requiring considerable nicety of calculation. In the ordinary way it would have been constructed, then taken to pieces and rebuilt in dry dock after the old bow had been taken down. Messrs. Caird and Co., however, after due consideration, determined to adopt another and more novel method. The new bow was built and completed in their own dry dock as far as the iron work was concerned, but about 20 feet shorter than was actually required for making up the entire additional length intended to be placed on the vessel. When the old Hull had been sufficiently dismantled forward, the new bow was first of all undocked and floated to the head of the Gravel Dry Dock, where the lengthening operations were to be completed. It was then allowed to take the blocks and was shored up in the usual manner. After the old hull had also been dry docked, and the bow completely taken down, the new bow was floated back to its proper position and on its taking the blocks, and ribbons being applied everything, was found to come in as satisfactorily as though the whole structure had been built together on a ship. The result was very creditable to Messrs. Caird & Co. and to their manager, Mr. John Carmichael, under whose supervision this somewhat novel experiment was so successfully carried out. When the refit had been very nearly completed so far as the hull was concerned, a most unfortunate fire occurred on board, which almost entirely destroyed the after part of the ship and of course considerably delayed the work. As before stated a thorough alteration of the passenger accommodation had been decided on, and now as everything has been completed there can be no doubt that the changes made have resulted in considerably improving what was previously as good as anything afloat. The main saloon remains where it was, viz. on the main deck forward of the machinery, but having now been tastefully decorated in white and gold, the beauty of the apartment has been much enhanced and its full proportions now show themselves off to the greatest advantage. Its length is 50 feet and width the whole beam of the ship. Revolving chairs are provided for seating 148 passengers. The sideboard at the after end and fireplace in the saloon, are from the workshop of that well known artist Signor Cambi of Siena. The electric lighting is well done by means of neat pendants with rich cut glass globes overhead. The whole of the electric lighting installation on board has been fitted up by Messrs. Siemens Bros. There are cabins for 190 first saloon passengers on the main and upper decks, a good proportion being for 1 and 2 berths only. Messrs. Crosbie's iron berths with spring bottoms are provided and these cabins are as comfortable, nay as luxurious, as can well be imagined. No doubt it is largely owing to the introduction of so many comforts on board such vessels as the "Rome" that the number of ocean travellers has so largely increased of late. Cabins for 2nd saloon passengers containing 146 berths are only a little less luxurious than those just named, and it is surprising to realize the amount of comfort now available for all classes of passengers as compared with that which was deemed sufficient not so very many years ago. Each cabin in the ship has an electric light and an electric bell fitted; the music room has been raised on to the Hurricane deck. Here the walnut panelling and carving has been retained, and as there is plenty of light to show off the beauty and delicacy of the work, it will no doubt continue to excite the admiration of passengers for the time to come. Signor Cambi also designed and executed this carving at Siena ten years ago and it looks as well now as it did when it left his hands. The smoking room for 1st saloon passengers is at the after part of the Hurricane deck. It is neatly panelled in teak and oak and upholstered in very handsome moquette. There is a lavatory and bath adjoining the 2nd saloon smoking room, which is on the poop and is panelled in oak and likewise upholstered in moquette. The 2nd Saloon at the after end of main deck is a very commodious apartment rarely finished in white and having seats provided for 105 passengers. The bath room accommodation is of an extensive character there

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the recent manœuvres in connection with the defence of Madras an experiment in pigeon flying was made by Colonel Underwood. At 8-15 a.m. on Saturday, at the conclusion of the Field Firing, Colonel Underwood despatched a career pigeon from Palaveram to its home at St. Thome, bearing a message. The bird—which is one belonging to Mahommed Nizamudin Khan Bahadur—arrived at 8-30 a.m. The native gentleman referred to, who is a member of the Arcot Family, has shown great enterprise in rearing and training an excellent breed of homing pigeons, and considering that the utility of the pigeon as a means of communication in war time has long been recognised by continental nations, it would be well worth the consideration of our military authorities in India, whether a good stock of homing pigeons would not be an useful accessory to our means of communication in this country. On the 25th July 1888 we recorded an experiment in pigeon flying from Kolar to Madras. On this occasion the pigeons flew the distance (170 miles) in two and a half-hours. The railway companies in this Presidency might well afford some facilities for training homing pigeons to the Khan Bahadur and other owners of these valuable birds.

THERE has been no change in the situation of the sub-division taluks of Cuddapah since the end of December, but nearly all the tanks have since run dry, and field work is chiefly confined to small patches of cultivation raised under wells. The cattle are still in fair condition, but both fodder and pasturage are being exhausted rapidly. The condition of the people is stated to be generally good and, notwithstanding the pinch felt by them, there was no special mortality. Relief works have been opened in the Royachoti and Madanapalle taluks, in which the members employed on the 17th January last were 616 and 741, respectively, and these numbers show no indication of any rapid increase. Prices of food-grains are gradually increasing since the 1st January, and excepting at Kadiri are now above the district scarcity rate, while cumbu, the chief cereal grown in the sub-division, is much higher everywhere. Private trade is reported to be inactive, and there is not much import of grain by rail.

ACCORDING to statements in *Truth*, the Queen intends to confer the style of Royal Highness upon Princess Victoria of Teck. Prince George is to be given his brother's apartments in St. James's Palace. From the same source we learn that the Prince and Princess of Wales have presented Dr. Laking with a splendid silver inkstand as a memento of his recent attendance upon Prince George.

IT is expected, says the *Hawk*, that as soon as plans can be arranged, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family will leave England for Cannes, during which time they will preserve the strictest *incognito* and dispense with every kind of ceremony. Before going abroad, however, their Royal Highness will stay for a time at Compton Place, Eastbourn, which has been placed at their disposal by the Duke of Devonshire.

IVY has been acquitted by science of the charge of nourishing itself at the expense of the tree it clings to, but something more than a suspicion in this regard still popularly attaches to the mistletoe—first, no doubt, because it is classed among "parasites," and next because, unlike the ivy, it has no roots in the ground. At last, however, the mistletoe's turn to be vindicated has come. The case against this once venerated and still cherished plant has, according to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*," been growing weaker since the discovery of the principle known to the learned as "symbiosis," or that admirable arrangement of nature whereby two plants live in intimate association, without injury to either, and even with reciprocal advantage. In the light of this new doctrine it has been suspected that an apple tree (the mistletoe seems to have left off growing on oaks since the days of the Druids) renders services to the mistletoe growing on it in summer, while in the winter the evergreen's viscum or glutinous juice supplies the deficiency which the apple tree experiences through the loss of its leaves.

THE Turin correspondent of the *Roma* calls attention to the increasing number of convents in Italy, in spite of the law for their suppression. Turin counts a good hundred, and monks and nuns are seen in numbers in the streets. Besides this the hills around the cities are sprinkled with rich and elegant houses generally belonging to congregations of nuns. Jesuit fathers live ten steps away from the old capital, possessing new churches, schools, houses, fields and vineyards, exercising a considerable influence in many of the branches of public life. For some time the recruiting of girls to turn into nuns has gone on, says the correspondent, with serious results. A few days ago there was much excitement about three sisters who forsook their parents at the advice of a religious community and went into the nunnery. Many girls who choose the monastic life are sent to other countries to avoid inquiry. Our Naples correspondent says :—I can add to this that of late years in Naples many handsome villas have been bought by religious communities, where generally a school is kept by the nuns, but, in order to keep the staffs of these institutions full, it seems almost necessary that new nuns must be taking the vows against the laws.

PROFESSOR BILLROTH'S assertion that in no State exists a sufficient sanitary staff, in case of war, to cope with the disastrous effects of the new firearms, has called attention to the fact that Germany is the only civilized one which can afford assistance by means of the institution established in 1886 by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society. This institution is the society of voluntary nurses during war time. It has already spread all over the German Empire, and counts nearly three thousand members, seven hundred of whom have been practically educated in their duties. There are local societies in almost every large town, and the whole is directed and presided over in Berlin.

THE editor of a newspaper in Elberfeld, says a Berlin correspondent, has been prosecuted for discussing a pamphlet entitled "The Czar Mad," which appeared in London. He was acquitted for the following reasons :—The Court found that the article contained a grain of truth in that it was unhappily not possible for the Russian Emperor to lay his head peacefully in the lap of his subjects, as was, for instance, the case in Germany. The Court, however, had only to deal with the question as to whether the article could be called a gross public nuisance. This was not so, as the Public Prosecutor showed, in this case, have produced evidence that readers had been offended by the remarks of the writer. The article was a great offence against the head of a neighbouring, but not a friendly, State, and the editor could therefore not be punished, as the Emperor of Russia had not brought action against him.

AN interesting experiment with the American Indians is being made, Mr. Proctor, former head of the War Department, having started the idea of incorporating into the army an Indian contingent. According to a report sent in to the War Office at Washington by Major Schwan, who has recently inspected a troop of infantry and another of cavalry, composed of Sioux Indians, the result is highly gratifying. He says the commanding officers place implicit faith in their loyalty, find them truthful, devoid of thieving propensities, amenable to discipline, and careful of the Government property. They executed the drill with precision, and showed great accuracy in the use of firearms. A rule is being enforced that the married men must give up the Indian custom of "throwing away" their wives at pleasure and entering into other ties without further ceremony. When not on duty the soldiers attend a post school, where they are instructed in English and the rudiments of an ordinary education.

LORD SHERBROOKE'S Hyperborean problem—or the question how to get behind the north wind—appears a trifle beside the problem of how to obtain a glimpse of the other side of the moon. The Astronomer-Royal for Ireland, however, in *Good Words*, tries to help the mind's eye in this regard, though his assistance may come to little more than the suggestion that the moon's hidden side probably presents features similar to those of the side which is familiar to us. That our satellite is globular in form there can be no doubt, and none that the surface which now seems to be composed of rocks and stones once formed part of a fiery mass. Her craters are now cold and silent ; but, as Sir Robert Ball points out, they must once have given forth fire with an energy transcending that of any of the volcanoes on this earth. In those inconceivably remote times her inward heat was comparatively subdued ; but, carrying the mind farther and further back, we see the moon, says this writer, "ever growing hotter and hotter, until at last we seem to discern a time when it must have consisted of a globe partly or even wholly molten."

THE Marquis of Lorne, writes the *Figaro*, has not the reputation of being a singularly happy man, though, or perhaps because, he is the son-in-law of the Sovereign. But two events have happened lately to cheer his lot. His book has been fairly successful, and he has received the appointment of Governor and Constable of the Castle of Windsor. One will add to his literary reputation, and the other will augment an income which is none too ample for his requirements. The appointment is bitterly attacked in *Truth*.

MR. GLADSTONE'S determination, says the same paper, to return to London in time for the opening of Parliament is said to be due to the fact that he has consented to second a proposal for a grant to the Princess May of Teck. He has doubtless consented to second a Vote of Condolence to the Royal Family, but it is extremely doubtful whether the question of a grant will arise. I cannot see how it could be justified.

DR. LORTER, in his curious report published in the organ of the Palestine Exploration Fund, calculates that the Dead Sea loses very day by evaporation no less than 6½ million tons of water—an enormous mass, but one which is easily drawn up by the rays of a fiery sun—the valley wherein the sea, which is of about the size of the Lake of Geneva, is situated being one of the hottest points upon the globe. The vast basin in which it lies is also remarkable as the deepest depression upon the surface of the earth, being more than 1,300ft. below the level of the Mediterranean. Rocky walls, rising to 2,600ft. in height surround it on all sides. It is nourished only by the River Jordan, whose constant tribute of waters must be absorbed by evaporation only, there being no outlet at any point. It is, as Dr. Lorter shows, more than absorbed. As a consequence its waters have been concentrating more and more, and so great has its density become that Dr. Lorter has ascertained by actual experiment that the human body floats easily on the surface without any exertion of hands or feet.

DICKENS parties have long been in favour in America, the guests all being dressed after some character in the great novelist's works. A new development is the "Martha Washington" party for children, at which all the little girls appear in flowered chintz gowns, powdered wigs, muslin kerchiefs, and huge fans, while the boys wear the costume associated with George Washington.

THE Queen, it is said, intends to hold drawing-rooms after Easter. Respectful representations (says the *World*) have been made to Her Majesty that to prolong the period of mourning for the lamented young Prince would mean very general bankruptcy in London.

THE young Khedive will shortly be invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath by Sir Evelyn Baring, as Her Majesty's authorised representative in Egypt.

MR. LABOUCHERE, who delights in attacking scandals as well as in chronicling them, has ended his campaign against certain adventurers at Oxford, and now promises to go on the warpath in quest of a certain gentleman (whom he does not scruple to suggest is a *chevalier d'industrie*) not unknown by his recent doings at Monte Carlo.

THE Queen will hold a Court at Windsor Castle (*Truth* says) before her departure for the Continent, for the purpose of receiving the Convocation, University, and London Corporation addresses of condolence. Her Majesty is to hold a Council at Osborne next week, either on Friday or Saturday, when the proposed speech from the Throne will receive her approval. Lord Salisbury is going to Osborne, on a short visit to the Queen, as soon as well enough to undertake the journey.

"TIME," says the Roman poet, "shall bring to light whatever lies hidden in the earth ; but the course of the Manchester Ship Canal in the valley of the Mersey has proved curiously barren in this regard. From so vast an excavation archæologists confidently expected a fair harvest of Roman and British remains, not to speak of tokens of prehistoric times. But so far, according to Mr. Paton, the enterprise has been disappointing. Two canoes that may be tens or thousands of years old, a Runic cross and a quern which one authority thinks may have ground the corn for the frugal meal of a Roman legionary, or—so Pickwickian are some of its indications—served to prepare the porridge of a ploughman of the Victorian era. Such is the total up to last accounts. Yet the Romans spent much time in Cheshire—the very name of which county is of Latin derevation. As to geology, we have Professor Boyd Dawkin's authority for saying that if little has been found little was expected, the course of the Canal being, from the geologist's point of view, as unvaried as that of any similar line that could be marked upon the map of England.

A CURIOUS movement among the Maronites or Christian tribes of the Lebanon is reported by Mr. Jones Bliss in the quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Within the last few years there has been an extraordinary craze especially in Zahleh and the Bsherreh districts, for going to America and Australia. It is not an emigration; very few have any intention of settling in those countries. Most of them go as adventurers, often taking with them their women and children. They carry goods from Jerusalem as well as cheap Parisian jewellery, and peddle them from state to state. As they manage to live in America on a few cents a day, making sometimes a few dollars, they return to the Lebanon with what are considered large sums of money. Hasrun and other towns are stated by Mr Bliss to be full of fine new houses built by these returned adventurers, who went away as poor peasants. Unfortunately, while many succeed, more are reduced to beggary, and the slums of New York are full of these Lebanon Maronites and Greeks. The exodus is discouraged by the Lebanon Government.

A LONDON letter in the *Manchester Guardian* says that there is no little excitement in naval circles over the report, said to be well founded, that Prince Louis of Battenberg has been practically selected to succeed Captain Fullerton in the command of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert This command, which practically gives an officer leisure for a few months in the year, only terminates when he is promoted to flag rank. Prince Louis's appointment, if it should happen, may be regarded as preliminary to his advancement to the rear-admiral list.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says :—"I am able to state that, though Prince George of Wales has been ordered abroad by his physicians, his health has admirably withstood the strain to which it has been subjected within the last fortnight. The effect of that strain has fortunately expended itself on his temperament rather than upon his weakened physical capacity. Of a bright, buoyant nature, he was recovering his old spirits with singular rapidity when the blow of his brother's death cast him into despondency. The Princess of Wales bears up bravely, and with a comparative serenity that astounds those who are aware of the sensitiveness of her nature, but her pallor and her desire for seclusion are the evidences of the severity of her affliction."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*A propos* the coming debate in the House of Parliament on the extension of the elective principle to the Councils in India, I pray I may be allowed to say a few words in your paper on that question. The controversy is likely to rouse little interest except in a few quarters. Most sober men have come to believe that the scheme of constitution for India as laid down by the Indian Congress and its champion, Mr. Bradlaugh, is altogether unsound and ill-suited to the present conditions of India. A representative system of government is no doubt what every progressive nation ought to aspire to and strive its utmost to attain ; and to India marching forward as it is in such rapid strides under the sunshine of English ideas and education, an aspiration for a Parliamentary constitution is but natural and must enlist the sympathies of even the bitterest enemies of the Congress. For who will deny that a representative government, from an abstract point of view, is the best that a nation can have and the most conducive to its greatest happiness. The proper question, however, we have to face is not the utility or otherwise of a representative government for India in an abstract sense, but its utility or otherwise under the existing circumstances, whether India is ripe for it. The question admits of an easy solution on a careful study of one marked feature in the present political condition of this country, which will enable us to realize how little aptitude the Indians have for representative institutions. The result of one important step Government has taken in training up the natives in self-government has been, excepting a few cases, a failure, and has not justified the expectations formed of their practical capacity for administration and ruling. All are aware how kindly people have taken to the local self-government with what amount of tact and judgment the natives have discharged the duties involved in the small but important share of self-government granted to them ! It is, indeed, a most shameful state of things and affords small hope of any success for the future of representative institutions in India. Prescription and Reform are the two watchwords of British policy, and of all sound policy in all political movements. How can, then, India, with so little to commend itself in her short career of self-government on a small but important scale, urge upon its rulers to go further and thus take a reckless leap in the dark? It may be laid down as a general principle that if one thing more than another is anterior to a national representative assembly of a country in the historical and natural order of events, it is the local self-government. History will even disclose to us the fact that Municipalities and Corporations might exist and flourish in a country, and be powerful means of freedom and prosperity without an assembly representing the country at large, but never *vice versa*. Take ancient Greece for instance. The history of that country for a long time, it will be seen, is the history of independent cities. In Western Europe until the fall of the Empire we find nothing of our modern national assemblies and congresses but merely an aggregation of Municipalities. And in the confusion a darkness that befell Western Europe after the wreck of the Roman Empire and Roman civilization, only the corporations survived and relieved the surrounding darkness by their flickering light. We read then of the immense power wielded during the middle ages by the flourishing cities of Flanders, Germany, and Northern France and by the wealthy republican cities of Northern Italy and their leagues of independence, which crushed the ambition of so many powerful monarchs and nobles. Nothing is more interesting in the histories of Spain, England, and France than the rapid growth of freedom and independence of their cities and towns, and the vigorous development from them of the Cortes in Spain, and the Parliaments in England and France. The Parliamentary life of England, in fact, had its birth, and lies deeply rooted in their parishes, boroughs, and towns. And India, too, will have to fight its first battles of freedom in their towns and cities. The Municipal Corporations, the districts and taluq boards must be to the Indians the nursery or *atilier*, where they have to imbibe the first lessons of healthy criticism and sound administration, the school where their power of penetration and insight into the wants of the people and their practical capacity for business have to be put to a severe test. They ought to be to them, if I may say so, the chosen base of operations, of which they should have so complete a grasp as will enable them to march victoriously over a more extensive territory of self-government and to say with Cæsar triumphantly "Veni, vidi, vici." Local self-government must in short be the foundation of all Indian representative institutions. Viewed in this light the study of the progress the Indians have made in political life brings out home truths far from complimentary and encouraging to them. To suggest the remedies for improvement, I am afraid, I shall encroach too much on your columns, and they will perhaps be of little practical use. I may only suggest that the whole subject of local government should be zealously taken up by the Indian National Congress, the Municipal Corporations, and other public bodies, the press and the educated public and be thoroughly discussed and sifted ; an insight be obtained into the inner working of the best-conducted English and Indian Municipalities and the local councils, *e. g.*, the Corporations of Liverpool, Manchester, and Bombay, and the London County Council, and by a careful comparative study the weak points in the administration of the Indian Corporations, and boards be discovered and the proper remedies suggested and applied. The existing representative institutions in this country will have thus to be thoroughly resuscitated and galvanized into new life. While then, the local self-government will be reviving and daily progressing, it will at the same time equip and train men for the service of the nation, as statesmen, legislators, and administrators, will create and be carrying along with it the national sympathy and develop a vigorous national life and spirit in the whole country. Localization will succeed the present autocracy and will be followed by a nationalized system of Government. In this manner, a hundred years hence when in India the representatives of the nation, elected by the people, will be issuing laws and regulations, and experience will bear out the principle that the political regeneration of a country like India must start from the hamlet, the home, the village, and the town.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 15. J. A. S.

ARM-TO-ARM *VS.* CALF-LYMPH VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the relative merits and demerits of animal and arm-to-arm vaccination are being discussed in the Indian Press, I shall be glad if you will kindly allow me to lay before your readers a few facts. It is admitted on all sides that there is a growing discontent with vaccination in all quarters. In England, household censuses have been made in nearly 100 towns and districts, with the result that 87 per cent. of the signatories are opposed to compulsory vaccination and 68 per cent. certify that they do not believe in vaccination at all. In about 90 towns and Poor Law Unions the Acts are a dead letter ; and owing to the sinister results of the practice in many of our colonies, the authorities have ceased prosecuting vaccine recusants.

In India Sir John Gorst (*Times*, 17th July, 1891) informed Parliament that compulsory vaccination exists in four districts in Bengal and in 183 municipal cities and towns in different provinces.

But the results cannot be considered encouraging even by the most ardent vaccine optimist. The Blue Books of "Sanitary Measures in India" state the total vaccinations during the years 1886-88 inclusive as follows :—

1886	5,235,024
1887	5,552,710
1888	6,099,743

The Statistical Abstract, relating to British India, gives the small-pox mortality during the same period, *viz.* :—

1886	51,112
1887	65,757
1888	138,509

This increase of small-pox, co-incident with the rapid extension of vaccination, shows that it is a disease governed by causes entirely outside and independent of vaccination. And this opinion is confirmed by the highest authorities. Thus in a memorandum of the "Army Sanitary Commission," published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, December 17, 1885, the Commissioners say :—"The first disease in the list—namely, small-pox, which yielded an increase of 1,369 deaths, or nearly sixteenfold that of the previous year's death-rate—had assumed an epidemic state in nearly all the districts of the city, yet Bombay has an effective vaccination service, with the use of calf-lymph." In Vol. XVIII. of "Sanitary Measures in India," page 203, in reference to the small-pox epidemic of 1884 it is stated : "We are thus brought face to face with the fact that, notwithstanding the existence of an active vaccination service, small-pox swept over the provinces just as if there had been none."

In the same Volume, referring to Madras, the Commissioners say : "No less than 74 per cent. of the small-pox deaths in Madras Town occurred among children, under 3 years of age." In the Punjab "the compulsory Act was in force in the Amritsar Municipality, but here the deaths from small-pox were far more numerous than in any other town of the province."

In Volume XIX. page 113, is the following candid admission : "Ten years' statistics afford no evidence that vaccination affects the usual epidemic course of the disease, and hence this fact in the face of the extensive vaccination work of the present and past years, appears to lead to the conclusion that in its epidemic form small-pox must be met by improving the sanitary condition of the people."

According to Sir Edwin Chadwick, Dr. B. W. Richardson, and all other sanitarians of repute, small-pox is a disease due to insanitary conditions, impure water, bad drainage, dirty living, and particularly too overcrowding, and instead of removing these conditions, the Governments in India during the past 30 years have been spending their energies, and large sums of money, in extending vaccination.

Now that the arm-to-arm system has been thoroughly discredited and shown to be futile as a preventive of small-pox, and fertile as a disseminator of eczema, syphilis, and leprosy, the cry of the official vaccinator is not the sensible one of "do away with vaccination," but, let us change front and resort to the calf, sheep, buffalo, donkey, or to lanoline lymph—or anything rather than confess that the Jennerian system is a humiliating failure.

It is well-known that animal lymph has been a fruitful cause of the spread of disease in Europe. On June 17, 1885, an official re-vaccination with animal lymph at the island of Rugen, North Germany, caused an infection of a loathsome eruptive skin disease (Impetigo Contagiosa) of 320 children and adults. The details of this sinister affair from Dr. Kochler, of the Imperial Medical Department, are in my possession, and have been brought before the Royal Commission on Vaccination now sitting. This disaster was due to the use of virus obtained from the Government Calf-Lymph Establishment.

Last December when in Launceston, Tasmania, I learnt that from 200 to 300 children and adults had been afflicted with ulcerative swellings and acute scepticœmia caused through animal vaccination in 1887, and that the law in that colony had been suspended. Animal vaccination has no claim to public attention by reason either of its safety or of its novelty.

Mr. Farn has declared before the Royal Vaccination Commission that he cannot tell by microscopic examination whether lymph is pure or not. Is it not time that this oppressive and useless vaccine legislation was superseded by the scientific preventive of all zymotic diseases—personal and municipal sanitation ?—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Devonshire Club, St. James, London, Jan. 29.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION IN AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A grievance untold, ever remains a grievance, and is never redressed. I have a grievance which I hope to ventilate through your valuable paper, in order to draw sympathy and effect a cure. As a rule, a large city has three great wants—a big hospital, a big jail, and a big school. As to the first, Ahmedabad has a pretty large one to boast of, and the second is a grand old building, a castle in fact, which could hold all the prisoners of the Presidency, but the third, namely, the Government High School, is to say the least, a disgrace to the city. One of the first-class high schools in the Presidency stands concealed in the bosom of the city garden, a Lilliputian garden indeed ! It was once a gift of one of our charitable citizens, who, when he built it, had the misfortune not to foresee where his charity would run. I mean the building was never meant for a school. It wont do a minute in Bombay, but strange enough, it has served us full thirty-five years of our Lord, through sun and shade, and the mighty floods of 1875. It is a dwarf of a building. It sinks four feet below the main road, a result due to the improvements made after the floods, which made the roads high, and proportionately out down our poor school. But it is not the outside of the building I am crying for. The inside is still more disappointing. Many of the class-rooms, no bigger than bath-rooms, could scarcely hold the number of boys to be accommodated. They are all huddled up like so many sheep in a sheep-fold, against the very principles of the science, which teaches them about sanitation and hygiene. And so excellent is the disposal of the rooms, that noise is patent all-round. It puts one in mind of a village school, which at once attracts not your eye but your ear. Our school gets every year an influx of boys, and with the increase in the number of boys, our school also increases in size and shape. Rooms are added one after another, on all sides of the building, excepting one, which is close up to the main road, on the other side. Thus it is, that during the last eight years, our school has had eight geometrical shapes in succession, and the last is a very poor one indeed. It was only last year, Rs. 6,000 were spent in making some additions. If instead of spending money like this, a suitable building be put up, it will both be an ornament to the city and a blessing to the public. The Gaekwar's Haveli, a large building situated on the river side, which now stands useless owing to certain reasons, can be fitted up only with a cost of about Rs. 6,000. With its extensive grounds, and splendid rooms, it will make a capital building for a school, and our school can make a capital Sessions' Court, or even a Collector Sahib's Kutcheri. In conclusion, every educated citizen of Ahmedabad would like to take an active step in the matter and remove this standing evil.—Yours &c.,

E.

THE BOMBAY VACCINATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Vaccination Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, appears to be free from any reasonable objection, and I consider that it ought to be passed into law as soon as possible. One of the members of the Committee, the Honourable Mr. Javerilal has objected to the retention in the Bill of clause 2 of section 14 thereof, which authorises Government to introduce, under certain circumstances, vaccination with human lymph on a particular local area. This objection is, in my opinion, not quite sound. I think Government ought to be legally authorised to direct, in cases of absolute necessity, the performance of vaccination of children with human lymph in places when animal lymph is not procurable without dangerous delay, otherwise the object of the Bill will, to a certain extent, be frustrated. Suppose, for instance, small-pox of a virulent type threatens to break out in a vaccination area, quite remote in a district and animal lymph is not procurable in time, what steps will the honourable gentleman recommend to be taken for the suppression of the disease ? Will he be so cruel as to see people suffer or die of the disease, because vaccination with human lymph is, in his opinion, prejudicial to religious feelings of a few ignorant people ?

In order, however, to ensure the smooth working of the law, I would respectfully ask Government to consider the advisibility of allowing the public vaccinator appointed thereunder to inspect a child, whom he has vaccinated or to take lymph from such child, if he intends so doing, elsewhere than at a public vaccine station if the parent or guardian should desire him so to do. Many well-to-do persons will highly approve of such a provision in the law.

The penal causes of the Bill are, in my opinion, somewhat severe, but I am not prepared to suggest any amendments therein. I hope, however, that Government will not fail to direct the authorities entrusted with the working of the law not to enforce them rigidly. Fine should not be inflicted where a simple warning will accomplish the object in view, or imprisonment should not be awarded where a fine of couple of rupees will do. Great care should, I think, be taken in forming vaccination circles, especially in a hilly district like Ratnagiri. Villages ought to be within a quite easy distance from the centres of such circles, and where such circles cannot conveniently be formed the public vaccinator should be directed personally to visit, as at present, such places as may lie beyond the limit of the circles, for the various purposes contemplated by the law.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Feb. 15. P. R. DESAI.

STREET-WATERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can the "powers that be" assign any reason for the unequal watering of roads in different localities. Why, for instance, should Rampart Row and Church Gate Street be so profusely watered *twice* a day as to cause great inconvenience to pedestrians in making their way through the slippery mud, and why is Gowalia Tank and Cumballa Hill Roads watered superficially, and that only *once* a day to the great annoyance of the residents as well as pedestrians and the occupants of carriages who have to use the road. Does the Municipal Commissioner know that for the last two or three days the dust nuisance has become intolerable for

CUMBALAITES.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, continued the hearing of the case of defamation brought against his Lordship Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Crangonore, by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended his Lordship.

Lord Colin Campbell continued his summing up of the case for the prosecution and dwelt upon the justification of Mr. Nunes' conduct at the meeting of the 26th of April, and contended that the Vicar was responsible for the expressions that were made use of by his own improper conduct in calling Mr. Nunes a hypocrite and threatening to kick some of those present. When the complainant, Mr. Nunes, asked the Vicar to resume his seat he spoke in a kindly manner and was not at all excited. The Vicar by behaving in the manner he had, continued Lord Colin Compbell, was not entitled to the respect of the parishioners. The Bishop had no authority to censure and ex-communicate the complainant, since they had not committed a crime against the Church. A resolution had been drawn up threatening the dismissal of the Vicar, and when the Bishop presided at the next meeting, he only enquired why they had dismissed him. If, said Lord Colin Campbell, he had thought it was a monstrous thing to dismiss the Vicar he would not have put it in a mild way. If it had been a sin against the Church of dismissing a Vicar he would not have waited till the 16th of July before ex-communicating them. Not a word of censure had been uttered upon the parishioners, but the Bishop simply said the parishioners should try and retain the Vicar. And then it appeared that the accused made enquiries as to what had taken place on April 26, and then actually made the Vicar apologise for his conduct. The complainants were charged with despising their Vicar and threatening to dismiss him ; and there was no evidence on the records to contradict it. His Worship would find it a most curious circumstance that in view of the statement made in the pastoral letter at that meeting of the evening of May 10 the Bishop not only made reference to the dismissal of the Vicar but actually admitted the right of election. Could his Worship conceive a more complete admission of the right which the complainants claimed and for which he censured them in the pastoral letter ? It was an admission of the right of election, and did not amount to any denial of the right of dismissal. Lord Colin Campbell asked his Worship to bear in mind that the observations by Mr. Nunes had been spoken under the greatest possible signs of indignation in consequence of what he had discovered in the management of the funds. The learned counsel was still referring to the proceedings of the various meetings in the parish, when the case was adjourned till Monday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Thompson, Lt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on sick leave, from Quetta.

Jennings, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, en route to Kampti, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 16.

Waller, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February, 1892.

I. On Saturday next, the 20th instant, Members of both Companies, who have not fired their class, will proceed to Cooria to do so. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30, and 4 p.m., and Byculla at 2-40, 3-10, 3-40, and 4-10 p.m. Members who have not fired their class are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity as the drill season will soon be ended.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th February, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, and Girgaum at 4 p.m., will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. There will be drill for "A" Company this evening at 5-30 p.m. behind the Town Hall, and every Wednesday evening until further orders.

3. The class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., and every Wednesday until further orders.

4. There will be drill for D Company behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, on Mondays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m., until further orders.

5. The following promotion will take effect in D Company from this date :—Vol. H. Long to be Corporal to complete establishment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Thursday the 18th instant at 7 a.m. Carbines to be worn.

2. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets as early as possible to Messrs. Dunnett and Co. for the necessary alterations to be made.

3. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*The Gazette of India*, Feb. 10th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut R M Lowis, 22nd Punjab Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

The services of Mr. A A Wace, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon L R Tottenham, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for six months on urgent private affairs.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of Empress vs. Abdulla Juma and others from the Court of the Harbour Magistrate, Karachi, to that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—To fill an existing vacancy from 1st Nov 1891—Mr J A Crawford, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut A H McMahon, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class Lieut C H Pritchard I S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr H Knowlys, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class :—Lieut-Col H De P Rennick, I S C, Deputy Commr of the 3rd class and Deputy Commr of the 2nd class, sub pro-tem to be a Depy Commr of the 2nd class.

Capt W Hastings, I S C, Special Assist Commr and Depy Commr of the 3rd class, sub pro tem, to be a Depy Commr of the 3rd class.

Mr C A W Davies, Assist Commr of the 1st class and offg Depy Commr of the 3rd class, to be a Special Assist Commr, but to continue to officiate as Depy Commr of the third class.

Lieut R P Horsbrugh, I S C, Squadron Officer and Adjt 1st Regt, Madras Lancers, is appointed to be an Assist Commr of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat-Transport Department

Lieut-Col T F Hobday, S C Assist Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Commissary-General.

Lieut-Col J R Bolton-Bennet, S C, Assist-Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, to be Assist-Commissary-Genl, 1st class.

Major A G Yallwyn, S C, Assist-Commissary-Genl, 3rd class, to be Assist-Commissary-Genl, 2nd class.

Capt J P Spurling, S C, Assist-Commissary-Genl, 4th class, to be Assist-Commissary-Genl, 3rd class.

Capt B W Cracroft, S C, Depy Assist-Commissary-Genl 1st class, to be Assist-Commissary-Genl, 4th class.

Lieut G H Bretherton, Corps of Guides, Depy Assist-Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Assist-Commissary-Genl 1st class,—vice Col W G Smith, General List Infantry, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :—Major-General Sir W K Elles, K C B, Commanding the Rawalpindi district, (p a) for eight months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A J F Reid, 2 C, Commandant, 29th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy for eight months. Major F S Sorell, I S C, Comdt, 5th Infy Hyderabad Contingent, for eight months ; Capt W J K Dobbin, I S C Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force for one year ; Lieut T Y Seddon, I S C, Wing Officer, 5th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers), for one year ; Lieut G W Robinson, I S C, Wing Officer 27th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year ; Lieut T H Hardy, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, for seven months Lieut C Rattray, I S C, Wing Officer, 28th Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year. Lieut C P G Griffin, I S C, Squadron Officer, 1st Regt of Bengal Cav, for one year.

Lieut A C de L Joly de Lotbiniere, R E Assist Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave out of India, (p a) for one year, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British army serving in India.

Lieut C McM Davis, Royal Sussex Regt, Probationer I S C, 18th Regt of Bengal Infy, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India (m c), for six months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted furlough out of India :—Condr E White, Ordnance Dept, Millman, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, (p a) for two years.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Sub Condr T V Macey, office of the Adjt-Genl in India, for nine months ; and Sub-Condr J Jones, Ordnance Dept, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut-Col G F Churchill, I S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, (p. a.) till 27th Decr, 1892 ; Capt W H Allen, I S C, 27th (Puniab) Regt of Bengal Infy, Dep Assist Commissioner-Genl, 1st class, (m c) for three months ; Capt G W S Fryer, I S C, 22nd Regt of Bombay Infy, Assist Military Accountant, 1st class, (p a) for six months ; Lieut T Jermyn, I S C, Wing Officer, and Adjt, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, (m c) for six months ; Lieut D D Baynes, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 12th Bengal Cav, till 9th Jan, 1892 ; Second-Lieut C H Davies, Cheshire Regt, Probationer, I S C, offg Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier force, (m c) till the 14th Dec, 1891 ; Surgn Cap

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE French survivors of the Napoleonic wars number at present about twenty, whilst with us there is only one military man left, viz., Captain Gammell, of Bath. Louis Cartigny, who is now in his 102nd year, fought at Trafalgar, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Piquard, a private in the 13th Regiment, was also taken at Flushing, and rejoining the colours after the peace, he received two wounds at Quatre Bras; he is now about 102. Sabatier Griel Senee and Triel were in the disastrous retreat from Moscow in 1812. Colonel Souffot, Sizard Bonneau and Jefson are left of the campaign of 1813 in Germany. Jefson boasts that the Emperor spoke to him after he was wounded at Bautrea, asking him if he had seen the chaplain. Laffont was at the battle of Ortez. Bonneau was wounded at Brienne. The surviving French Waterloo men are General Mellinet, the above-mentioned Piquard, Fabrege, Dennis, wounded, Quinot, Routonier, Baillot and Tochet, total eight. Three of these men say they recollect seeing Napoleon at Waterloo. Routonier was cut down by an English dragoon, and lost his knapsack. None of these men are in the Hotel des Invalides. The above interesting particulars are extracted from a recent number of "Le Journal Illustre," which states that the list is official.

Lieutenant-General Sir Drury Lowe, K.C.B., has been offered, and has accepted, the colonelcy of the 18th Hussars, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General R. Knox. Sir Drury Lowe's services are almost too well known to require recapitulation. He joined the Army in July 28, 1854, and has been a general officer on the Active List since December 9 1881. He served with the 17th Lancers in the Crimea from June 18,1855, including the Battle of Tchernaya and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal); also in the Indian Mutiny campaign, 1858-59, including several actions (medal with clasp). Commanded the 17th Lancers and the Cavalry of the 2nd Division in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at Ulundi—wounded (medal with clasp and C. B.) Served in the Boer war of 1881 in command of the cavalry. Commanded the Cavalry Division throughout the Egyptian war of 1882, including Tel-el-Kebir and the forced march to Cairo (six times mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. K. C. B., medal with clasp, 2nd Class of the Osmandieh and Khedive's Star.)

Major-General A. J. H. Elliot, C.B., formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards, has accepted the offer of the vacant colonelcy of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), vacant by the death of Lieut. General C.Sawyer, General Elliot joined the British Army in December 18, 1848, and became major-general in July 1, 1881. He served five years in India, the last two on Lord Hardinge's staff, before joining the British Army, and was present with his regiment, the 8th Bengal Cavalry, at the Battle of Punniar (bronze star), also in the Sutlej Campaign, including the Battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon (medal), served in the Crimea from October, 1854, to April, 1855, as A.D.C. to General Scarlett, including the battle of Balaclava, severely wounded at the Siege of Sebastopol (medal with two clasps), brevets of major and commander of the Legion of Honour and the Turkish medal).

There is a good deal of philosophy in M. Weyl's article on "The Necessity of War Fleets," which appears in the last number of "Le Yacht." M. Weyl's opinion that naval war will be necessarily more bloody in the future than it has been in the past, does not seem so capable of proof. While he admits the general opinion that each side is equally liable to greater destruction than formerly, he does not seem to remember what this means—it really means the shortening of the time of combat only. A certain amount of destuction of life, limb, and material gave victory to one side in all past wars. The fight was longer or shorter according to the time in which the necessary destruction was effected. The element, which has not altered and probably cannot alter, is the humanity controlling the fight. There is no reason to suppose that the men of the present day will be able to stand a greater amount of surrounding destruction without yielding than those of a past day did. Consequently the only result which can be philosophically drawn from the premises is, that if the destruction is, as M. Weyl supposes, going to be more rapid, then the yielding point in man will come earlier.

The shelter-tent has been definitely adopted for the German army, and the estimates for 1892-3 contain a first charge of 4,500,000 marks, towards a total of 10,651,000 marks, for the provision of them. In the official memorandum accompanying the estimates it was stated that, owing to the vast numbers of men now brought into the field, the bivouac would become the rule, and the encampment the exception, a condition of things which rendered it necessary to secure for the men a sufficient protection against inclement weather. Only in this way, it was pointed out, could they be depended upon, and the result would be attained by the introduction of the portable shelter-tent, which had given excellent results in the experiments. It is curious to remember that, some time ago, the French suppressed a tent analogous to that which the Germans have now adopted.

The precision and range of modern firearms has completely revolutionised the whole art of war, and opposing forces suffer immense losses when still at great distances from one another. It can scarcely be expected that any cammander can so perfectly pre-arrange his plan of attack as to render no modifications necessary after a portion at least of his troops have been brought under fire. In short, manœuvres which in former days were performed with impunity at a distance of perhaps a mile or less from the position to be assailed, will still require to be carried out, but under completely altered circumstances. The line of demarcation between strategy and tactics is less marked than formerly, since what would once have been evolutions of a strategical nature, have now become included in the tactical dispositions of the actual battle.

At Sevran, Livry, on Tuesday, experiments were made to test the strength of various descriptions of armour-plate. Six plates of hardened steel, 72 millimetres (2·835 inches) in thickness, served successively as targets for quick-firing guns of 65 millimetres (2·559 inches) calibre, throwing howitzer shells, with a velocity of 355 metres (388 yards). Three of the plates—namely those manufactured at the Creuzot works and the Marrel foundry, offered a complete resistance—not even being cracked after five shells had been fired. Further experiments will be made to decide which plate is entitled to the first place.

The thirteen new ships of the Russian Auxiliary Squadron, of which two, the Orel and the Saratov, have been launched, and five others were recently ordered, will receive the names of the following provinces:—Toula, Riazan, Tambov, Voronej, Koursk, Peusa, Nirubrisk, Saratov, Kazan, Viatka, Orel, and Orenbury. These are all to be built in England or in France, will be of seventeen to eighteen knot speed, and carry an armament of six-inch guns.

Foreign residents in Bosnia state that the people are now quite reconciled to the system of general military service, though they were not accustomed to it prior to the Austrian occupation. Individuals called upon to serve seldom absent themselves from the ranks, although leave for the settlement of private affairs is liberally granted. This is all the more remarkable as there have been repeated attempts to stir up the prejudices of the people against the new military law.

THE relations between the Royal Family and the Emperor William, says the *World*, are likely to be considerably strained for a long time to come, and the Queen is so angry with her Imperial grandson that she will probably adandon her projected visit to Germany in order to avoid meeting him. The Emperor received an intimation that the Duke of Clarence was in a practically hopeless state while he was shooting at Buckeburg. His Majesty, however, proceeded with his sport, and even on the following morning, when he received a telegram from Berlin conveying the news of the Duke's death, he did not return to his capital, but had another day's shooting, and he did not reach Berlin until the afternoon of Friday, the 15th. Then, instead of driving direct to the palace of the Empress Frederick, the Emperor went home, and twenty-four hours elapsed before he visited his mother, while he did not present himself at the British Embassy until the Sunday afternoon. Then a Court mourning of only ten days was commanded by the Emperor, instead of three weeks, as had been expected. It was observed, moreover, that the flag at the Schloss was not lowered to half-mast, and when his cousin was being buried, the Emperor, instead of attending the memorial service at Berlin, in accordance with his mother's earnest request, was holding an inpection of recruits at Kiel. Lastly, the Emperor would not allow his brother Prince Henry to come to England to attend the funeral, although his presence at the ceremony was particularly desired by the Empress Frederick and by the Queen and Royal Family, and H. R. H. was himself anxious to attend. The fact is that the Emperor, whose sentiments spin round like a weathercock in a whirlwind, is just now in a state of rabid hostility towards England. His relations with the Royal Family have never been really cordial, and his enthusiasm for, and pride in his connection with, this country were sentiment which cooled as rapidly as they arose.

NOTICES.

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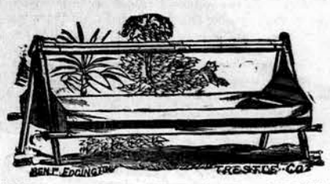

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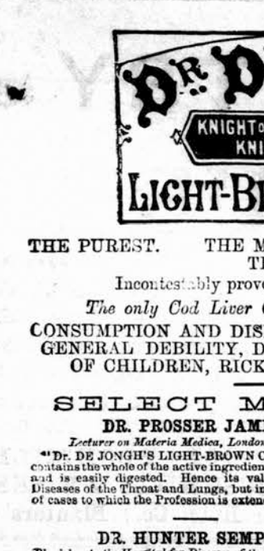

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

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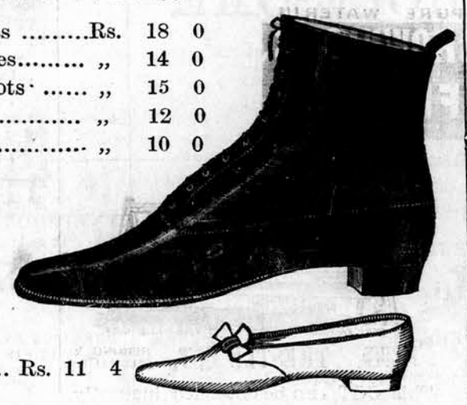

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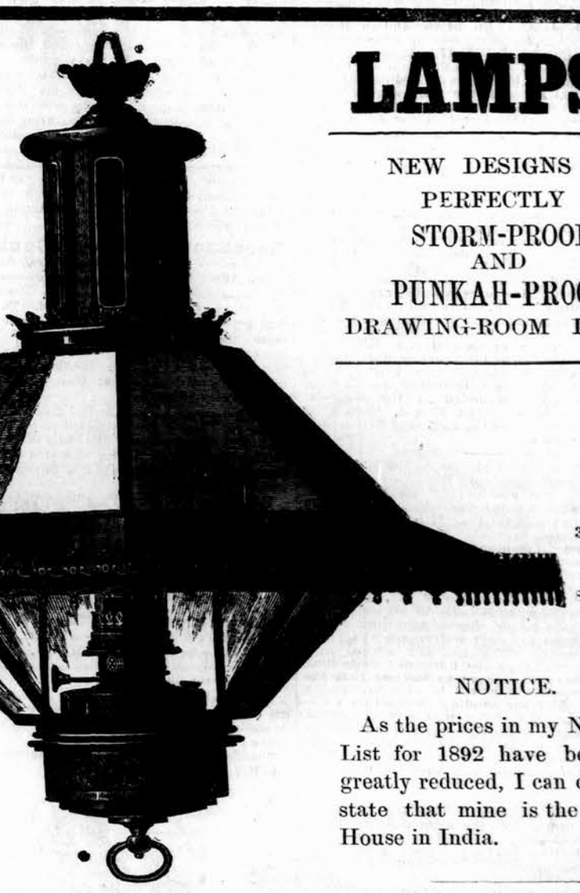

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